

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Austria .....	6 S.	Libya .....	9 P.
Belgium .....	10 B.F.	Luxembourg .....	12 P.
Denmark .....	125 D.K.	Norway .....	125 D.
France .....	120 F.	Portugal .....	125 P.
Germany .....	120 G.M.	Spain .....	125 S.
Greece .....	120 G.	Sweden .....	125 S.
India .....	120 I.	Switzerland .....	125 S.
Italy .....	120 I.	Turkey .....	125 T.
Japan .....	120 J.	U.S. Military .....	125 U.S.
Lebanon .....	120 L.	Yugoslavia .....	125 Y.

## Nixon Tells Congress Leaders GIs Will Exit in 6 to 8 Weeks

State Dept.  
Calls It  
A 'Hope'

By Spencer Rich  
WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—President Nixon told members of the Senate and House Armed Services Committee today at a Cambodia war briefing that he is firmly committed to withdrawing U.S. troops from Cambodia before the monsoon rains start. The pull-out was promised within six to eight weeks, the congressmen said.

[Reuters reported that President Nixon tonight told congressional anti-war critics that U.S. troops will be out of Cambodia by June 30. He also promised that U.S. forces would advance no further than 20 to 25 miles into Cambodian territory.]

[Mr. Nixon told congressmen that some U.S. troops who entered Cambodia last week have already been withdrawn. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said, according to Reuters, Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon indicated some elements of the American forces have returned to South Vietnam but he did not say which or how many.]

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The President also was reported to have said that the government of Cambodia had been notified of the impending threat into Cambodia before it was undertaken, understood clearly what was planned, and did not object.

"In fact, they welcomed it," said one senator.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., one of those present at the White House breakfast session, discussed the limited nature of the move of U.S. troops into Cambodia.

"What I did get was a firm commitment of the President that this was a limited thrust, with limited objectives for a limited period of time," said Sen. Jackson.

"They are talking of six to eight weeks—no more. [The President] talked of a cut-off date tied to the monsoon. He was firm on this."

Sen. Jackson added: "We are not going to be operating in the mud. As I understand it, we're going to pull out before the rains. The mission has to be completed before then."

Asked if the withdrawal would come even if the mission had not achieved its goals, he replied, "It would." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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BLAZING GUNS—Twin .50-caliber machine guns slash streaks of fire across the night sky as U.S. armored personnel carrier crews battle a North Vietnamese ground attack in the Memot district of Cambodia.

## Airlifted U.S. and Saigon Troops Open New Cambodian Operation

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, May 5 (UPI).—United States and South Vietnamese troops were airlifted into the northeastern corner of Cambodia today in the third major allied foray across the border in six days.

A combined force of several thousand soldiers thrust into a suspected enemy base area in the rolling, jungled hills of Ratanak Kiri province, about 30 miles south of the Laotian border.

The new operation seemed to indicate an allied decision to open fronts up and down the 800-mile-long Cambodian border to a determined effort to cut off the flow of supplies to North Vietnamese troops operating inside South Vietnam.

Reliable military sources here said the final plans were being completed for at least two other allied assaults into enemy sanctuaries elsewhere along the border. Intelligence analysts believe there are six such major sanctuaries between the Gulf of Siam and the intersection of the Cambodian, Laotian and South Vietnamese borders.

The operation launched today immediately raised the question of whether allied troops would attack the enemy's extensive supply facilities in the eastern portions of Laos. Route 168, an all-weather highway that has served for years as a major Communist supply route, links the new target area to the Laotian border.

He recalled that he had consistently said, for several years, that no peace could come to Vietnam and her neighbors in Indochina through military action.

As the text of Mr. Thant's vigorously worded statement was distributed here to the world press, he delivered it orally over the UN television and radio facility. At least 15 countries took it through a direct satellite transmission for live television showing, the secretariat reported.

Mr. Thant said that the UN had "not been in a position so far to play a decisive role in bringing an end to the conflict," partly because several of the parties involved were not member states and partly because many members, "including some permanent members of the Security Council, are not in favor of United Nations involvement."

The principal opponent of such discussion in the council has been the Soviet Union.

In another development, the United States made public today the text of a letter to the Security Council reporting the U.S. action in moving into Cambodia and the reasons for it. Ambassador Charles W. Yost, who presented the letter yesterday to Jacques Foccart, Minister of France, this month's

There were no immediate reports of casualties.

Meanwhile, some 200 miles to the south, allied troops continued their sweeps of the enemy base camps in the Parrot's Beak and Fishhook sections of Cambodia. Enemy casualties in the two operations now total nearly 2,000, according to the reports of the U.S. military command.

At least 14 Americans have been killed in the two sweeps and 64 wounded. More than 100 South Vietnamese were also killed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Thant Issues Strong Appeal For New Talks on Indochina

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 5 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant made a public, worldwide appeal today for an international meeting to seek peace in Indochina.

He called such a conference "an indispensable step of the utmost urgency" and concluded his brief statement: "All who seek peace and justice should support such a move."

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## On April 23, Rogers Ruled Out Invasion

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers told Congress on April 23 that if U.S. troops go into Cambodia "our whole (Vietnamization) program is defeated." It was disclosed today.

Mr. Rogers' assurance that "we have no incentive to escalate" and that no American troops would be sent to Cambodia was given to a House Appropriations subcommittee behind closed doors.

Five days later, on the night of April 27-28, U.S. military advisers accompanied a South Vietnamese strike over the Cambodian border. Two days after that, on April 30, thousands of American troops crossed into Cambodia on the current wide assault against Vietnamese Communist sanctuaries.

The Rogers testimony shows, Rep. Clarence D. Long, D., Md., said today, that the Nixon administration "has broken faith" with Congress.

In addition, said Rep. Long, "I feel in my own heart that the President acted hastily—not just without consulting Congress—but without consulting all his advisers. The haste in which this was done suggests panic."

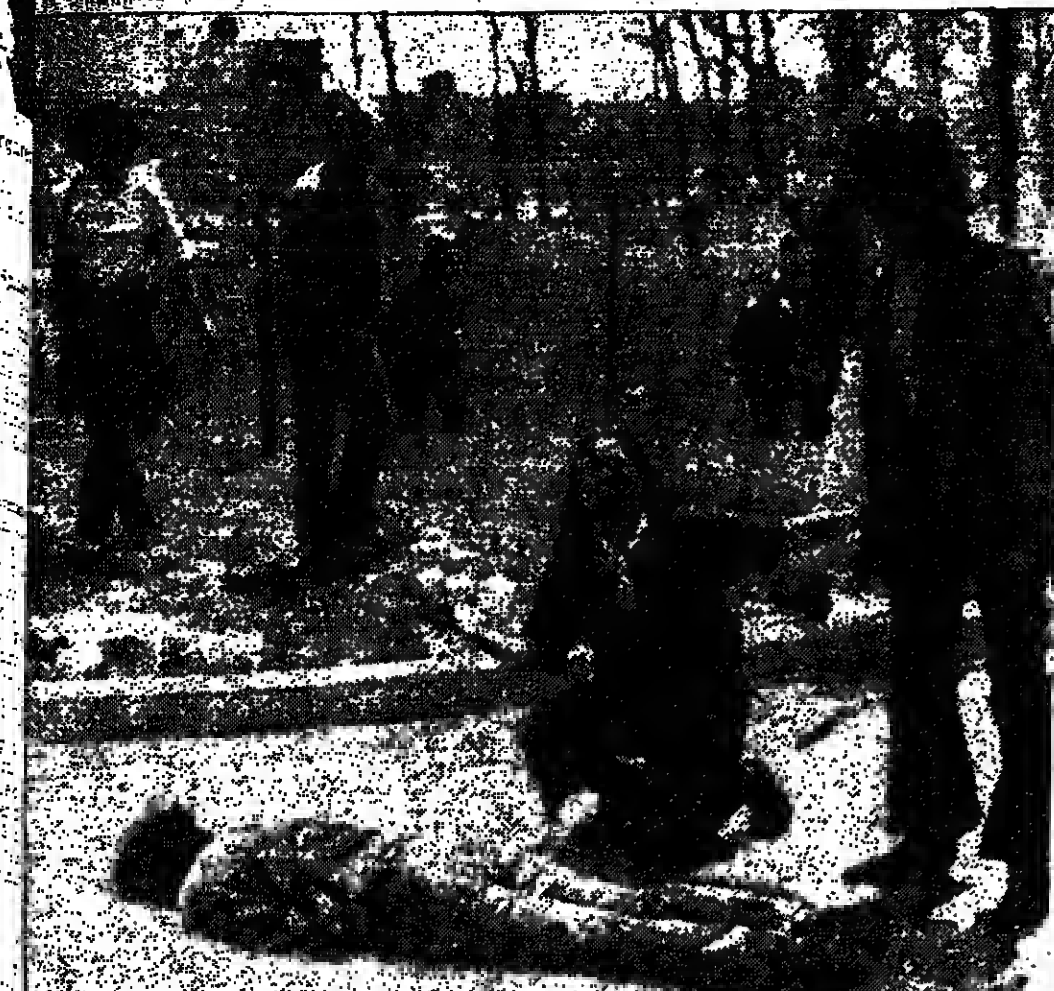
"If Rogers was acting in good faith—and I believe he was—if I were Rogers I would resign," said Rep. Long.

From Capitol Hill sources it was learned that on April 23, before the House group, Mr. Rogers was asked if the United States, in Cambodia and in Laos, was repeating the course that led to the massive U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers said the Nixon administration policy is headed in just the opposite direction, through the program of U.S. troop withdrawals. He said that "if we find that we think that troops are necessary, and I'm not talking about just across the border where somebody goes over—I'm talking about any sizeable use of troops, we would consult Congress to the fullest extent possible."

"We have no incentive to escalate," said Mr. Rogers, adding, "our whole motivation is the other way... I have said many times that 'I think the one lesson that the war in Vietnam has taught us is that if you are going to fight a war of this kind satisfactorily you need public support and congressional support.'"

Details, Page 9.



SHOT ECHOING AROUND THE WORLD—A Kent State University student kneels screaming beside the body of a classmate killed in the melee with National Guardsmen.

## When the War Came to Kent State

By Richard Harwood and Haynes Johnson

KENT, Ohio, May 5 (WP).—War came to the campus of Kent State University yesterday. When the gunfire was fired four students were dead and at least nine others were wounded.

It was the bloodiest confrontation of the student revolution spawned in the mid-1960s by the war in Vietnam. Two students were reported to be in critical condition with gunshot wounds. Two of the dead were young women.

This deadly encounter came not at one of the more publicized "radical" campuses of the East or West Coasts, but in the quiet countryside of "middle America."

Kent State University, with 19,000 students, sits in a rural area, well isolated from its industrial neighbors in Akron and Cleveland.

National guardsmen, drawn from farms and factories in surrounding communities, occupied the campus Friday to deal with anti-war demonstrators. Yesterday, during the noon hour, their routine occupation produced an American tragedy.

Facts Are Unknown—No one—neither students nor guardsmen nor university officials—could say precisely what happened. They all recite the same fragmentary story.

On the grassy commons behind the administration building, several hundred students massed to continue their protests against the war in South Asia and against the presence of the guardsmen.

Hundreds of other students were on nearby slopes surrounding the commons. Other hundreds were leaving their classrooms, walking to lunch through the area.

Guardsmen, carrying loaded rifles with bayonets fixed, were lined up facing the students on the green. They stood with their backs to the charred shell of an ROTC building destroyed by incendiaries Saturday night.

An order to disperse was given over a bullhorn. It was in keeping with an edict by Ohio's Gov. James A. Rhodes banning all outdoor demonstrations on the campus.

The order was met by shouts, obscenities and stone-throwing from the crowd.

The helmeted troops were ordered by Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury to move on the crowd and disperse it. The troops forced the students back, firing tear gas as they advanced. They were met with a barrage of stones and unexploded tear-gas canisters.

The guardsmen had driven the students over the crest of the commons.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Campuses Seething With Anti-War Protests

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—Tens of thousands of college students marched today, heard speeches, burned buildings and laid siege to the war in Indochina and the killing of our youths at Kent State University.

In New York, United Nations security forces sealed off UN headquarters when more than 1,000 anti-war protesters, mostly college and high school students on strike, converged here for a demonstration.

The gathering began with a group of law students from Columbia and New York Universities. They were joined by hundreds of students released from a nearby high school because of changing. They tried several times to storm the UN

## Guard Commander Admits No Evidence of Sniping

KENT, Ohio, May 5 (AP).—The commanding general of Ohio's National Guard said today he had no evidence to support his earlier assertion that a sniper fired at National Guardsmen before the "shoot to kill" order was given.

But he called the shooting "a self-defense incident" motivated by the individual guardsmen, members of a force of some 100 troops who had been pelted by rocks and concrete chunks thrown by demonstrators.

S. T. Del Corso, the adjutant general, had said that a rooftop sniper had fired on the troops. Guard officials said the sniper had been spotted by a police helicopter, but a State Highway Patrol official today said no such report had been logged.

Gen. Del Corso said today: "No one gave an order to fire." He said "32 to 35 rounds" were fired and that a cease-fire order was given seconds after the firing began.

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## Nixon Hopes 4 Campus Deaths Will Forestall New Violence

By Don Irvin

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Nixon said yesterday that the deaths of four Kent State University students in a confrontation with Ohio National Guardsmen should persuade all campus residents to avoid violent expressions of dissent.

The President's statement, prefaced by an expression of sympathy for the parents of the victims, was relayed by White House news secretary Ron Ziegler. He later indicated that there may be a federal investigation of the episode.

Mr. Ziegler, who had conferred with the President yesterday after first word of the tragedy was received, said Mr. Nixon "shares the sadness of the parents of these young people and the sadness all Americans feel about these unnecessary deaths."

The President authorized the following statement: "This should remind us all once again that when dissent turns to violence, it invites tragedy. It is my hope that this tragic and unfortunate incident will strengthen the determination of all the nation's campuses, faculty and students alike, to stand firmly for the right which exists in this country of peaceful dissent, and just as strongly against resorting to violence as a means of such expression."

The White House said today in an added comment on the Kent shootings that President Nixon believes "the great majority who demonstrate are opposed to violence and it is not the majority who bring about violence when it occurs."

Details Lacking—Mr. Ziegler said the administration lacked details on which to base a final decision, but "depending on developments, there probably will be a federal investigation."

At the Justice Department, however, a spokesman said the only action taken so far was the dispatch yesterday afternoon to the Ohio campus of a member of one of six departmental teams looking into campus disorders. The spokesman declined to name the official.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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## Israelis Shot in Paraguay

Arabs Tell Police Envoy Was Death Target

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 5 (UPI).—Two Arab terrorists who shot to death an Israeli Embassy official's wife and wounded another secretary told police today their specific assignment was to kill the ambassador.

The terrorists, self-identified as members of the el-Fatah guerrilla group, said they shot and killed Mrs. Rina Peer, 30, and wounded Mrs. Diana Sawluk because they thought the women were calling police.

The two Arabs, Eala; Kasab, 25, and Talal al-Damse, 22, said they had been commissioned by el-Fatah to kill the Israeli ambassador, Benjamin Varon. They told police they were "satisfied" with their mission although their principal

target had been the women's employer.

Factor Corouel, Paraguayan director of investigations, said the guerrillas told him there were "other groups of el-Fatah who have similar missions to accomplish in other countries."

Mr. Corouel said Damas and Kasab had planned to escape to Brazil, but both were captured less than two hours after the shootings. Kasab was arrested in Asuncion minutes after the attack and Damas was picked up in San Lorenzo, seven miles from Asuncion, less than two hours later.

Police said the two left their home in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and went to West Germany using passports issued by Israeli authorities.

They arrived in Asuncion de Paragui by way of London, Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba, Brazil and Iguaçu Falls. Kasab said he joined el-Fatah to avenge the death of his father, who was killed by Israeli troops.

El-Fatah Denial—BEIRUT, May 5 (UPI).—A spokesman for the el-Fatah guerrilla organization denied any knowledge today of two Arabs reported to have gunned down Mrs. Moshe Peer.

"We know nothing at all about this affair or who these men are," the spokesman said. He suggested the killing was connected with local politics and said, "El-Fatah is not concerned with Paraguayan politics."



Jeffrey G. Miller



Allison Krause



Sandy Lee Scheuer



William K. Schroeder

## Kent Coed's Epitaph: 'Flowers Are Better Than Bullets'

KENT, Ohio, May 5 (AP).—Allison Krause, a 19-year-old girl from Pittsburgh, frequently carried her pet kitten around the campus. She placed a flower in a National Guardsman's rifle barrel last Sunday and said: "Flowers are better than bullets."

Sandy Scheuer, 20, of Youngstown, Ohio, was a pretty girl with long brown hair.

William K. Schroeder, 19, of Lorain, Ohio, was a psychology major, and was curious about the causes of violence on campuses.

Jeffrey G. Miller, 20, of Plainville, N.Y., was described by a home-town high school friend as "studious, not rebellious" and "quiet and intelligent."



## Peking Backs Sihanouk in Exile Regime

New Government Set By Ex-Cambodia Chief

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, May 5 (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the ousted chief of state of Cambodia, announced in Peking today the formation of an exile government.

The exile government—to be in Peking—was promptly recognized by Communist China as the legal government of Cambodia.

China is withdrawing all embassy staff from Phnom Penh and breaking off diplomatic relations with the Cambodian government.

A proclamation released by Sihanouk declared the new government "ready to make all sacrifices for achieving final victory over the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique."

Sihanouk's announcement was relayed here tonight in a dispatch from Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency.

Pen Nouth, the ex-chief political counselor to Sihanouk since he was overthrown two months ago, was named premier in the new government. Sarin Chak, a former member of the Cambodian diplomatic corps, was made foreign minister.

The two men, together with ten other ministers named by Sihanouk, are with him in Peking.

Recognition of the new government by Communist China was conveyed in a letter from Premier Chou En-lai to Sihanouk that said the Chinese government simultaneously "severs all diplomatic relations (already long severed) with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak rightist traitorous clique and will withdraw the Chinese diplomatic mission, personnel and experts from Phnom Penh."

Mr. Chou's letter, reported here in a Hsinhua dispatch, said the establishment of the new government "marks a new historical stage in the Cambodian people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Formation of the government increased speculation here that Communist forces in Cambodia hope to establish a secure zone in the kingdom in which the Sihanouk regime can soon install itself.

**Australia Backs U.S. on Cambodia**

CANBERRA, Australia, May 5 (AP).—Prime Minister John Gorton announced today the Australian government's support for U.S. action in Cambodia.

Mr. Gorton told the House of Representatives the decision reached by President Nixon had been taken on operational military grounds designed to protect the lives of allied servicemen.

He said the U.S. intervention followed a wider invasion of Cambodia by the North Vietnamese.

Australian forces were not engaged in the operation, he said.

"Our own objective for Cambodia is known. We wish to see a neutral Cambodia, which is not used by anyone as a base of subversion, which enjoys freedom from interference and the real neutrality it was guaranteed under the Geneva agreement."

## Pentagon Reveals 4th Raid On North During Weekend

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—U.S. warplanes conducted a fourth large-scale bombing strike on anti-aircraft gun and missile positions in North Vietnam over the weekend, the Pentagon announced today.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Daniel Z. Henkin, who told reporters yesterday that the series of attacks ended with only three strikes, said "it ended" and there were actually four.

At the same time Mr. Henkin indicated that neither Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird nor he knew yesterday of the fourth raid, which was staged by between 75 and 90 planes in the Mu Gia pass Saturday.

The other three raids were against anti-aircraft and related targets just north of the Demilitarized Zone and in the areas of the Barthelmy and Ban Karai passes, according to the Pentagon.

Mr. Henkin said the Mu Gia raid, like the other three, was authorized in advance. He said he did not know why information on the fourth raid was not available yesterday.

Mr. Henkin stressed again that the series of "reinforced protective reaction" raids, which he said are aimed at safeguarding unarmed U.S. reconnaissance planes, have been terminated, but that other actions could be taken later if it were again necessary to safeguard American lives.

The Pentagon has said that since November, 1968, when the bombing campaign against North Vietnam was halted, there have been 60 protective reaction raids under a

## Saigon Court Rejects Chau Conviction

SAIGON, May 5 (AP).—South Vietnam's Supreme Court ruled late tonight that the conviction of National Assembly Deputy Tran Ngoc Chau by a military court was unconstitutional.

Mr. Chau was sentenced to ten years in prison on March 5 for alleged pro-Communist activities. His rights to appeal apparently opens the way for his release, sources said.

The 46-year-old deputy was an outspoken member of the political opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, and many observers felt Mr. Chau was railroaded into jail by the Thieu regime.

In an earlier surprise decision, the Supreme Court ruled two weeks ago that the military tribunal trial of 21 Saigon university students was unconstitutional because the students had been beaten and tortured to obtain confessions. But it declined to rule on the constitutionality of the military court itself.

**Cambodia Thanks Nixon for Aid**

PHNOM PENH, May 5 (AP).—Premier Lon Nol expressed gratitude to President Nixon today for American assistance to Cambodia and urged other nations to help, too.

"The government of salvation notes with satisfaction that the President of the United States of America has taken into consideration, in his decision, the legitimate aspirations of the Khmer people who desire to live in peace," said a statement issued by the premier.

The statement added: "It is about time now that other friendly nations understand the extremely grave situation to be found in Cambodia and come to the aid of the Khmer people, victims of an armed aggression."

**Worth: Famous Name applied to exclusive Paris perfumes. Masc. "Monsieur Worth." Fem. "Je Reviens." To be used on very special occasions to express with delicacy that definite feeling for someone. My gift to you: "Monsieur Worth" and mine to you: "Je Reviens."**

## Nixon Gives Timetable of 6 to 8 Weeks

GIs in Cambodia to Leave Before Rains

(Continued from Page 1)

is very clear they are going to pull out before the monsoons."

Sen. Jackson said the first objective of the attack into the border sanctuaries was to relieve the pressure on the allied side. The indirect effect was to relieve Communist military pressure on Phnom Penh.

He said there would be no change, however, in the administration's stated intention not to use American combat troops to defend directly the Cambodian government of Premier Lon Nol.

Sen. Jackson's remarks were confirmed by other members of the Senate and House committees present at the morning briefing. Flanking President Nixon at the breakfast session were Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird. Other administration officials included the President's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, counselor Bryce Harlow, and the retiring chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler.

**Position Strengthened**

Sen. John Tower, D. Texas, said the briefing "strengthened the President's position in the Congress" and he voiced his own belief that the President had undertaken the Cambodian action to save American lives and hasten the pull-out of GIs from Indochina.

While some senators were at the White House briefing, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., a Foreign Relations Committee member, demanded that the Senate send back to the committee a resolution repealing the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution because, he said, the committee report that accompanied the repeal would not have been approved by full membership of the committee.

It was not even seen by most members before it was issued yesterday, he complained.

That committee report condemned the Cambodia intervention as without legal foundation and accused the President of usurping congressional war powers.

The Senate leadership and Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, agreed that the Gulf of Tonkin resolution should be returned to the committee and this was done today. The report will be reconsidered.

**Stennis Comment**

Sen. John C. Stennis, D. Miss., Senate committee chairman, said the Cambodia operation is "going right well." He said it was "fired to our Vietnamization" program, adding that the timetable of the President's promised withdrawal of another 150,000 American troops in the next 12 months "would have been in bad trouble" had the Cambodian operation not been undertaken.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., the majority leader, who also attended the session, said he added if the Cambodian operation is going well, the Associated Press reported. "They seem to think it is," he said, adding that he had heard nothing at the White House to relieve his sense of depression and unhappiness at the events of the last week.

The Cambodian briefing this morning was the first of such White House sessions, scheduled with the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees following in the afternoon.

House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford told a news conference after the briefing, which he attended, that Mr. Nixon hoped U.S. forces could be withdrawn from Cambodia even before the six to eight weeks.

"The most important benefit that will result from this action," the Michigan congressman said, "is that we will be able to continue—I hope at an accelerated rate—the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam." The Cambodian action, he said, was aimed at giving South Vietnam an extra five or six months to prepare for a takeover of the war, as well as protecting U.S. troops in Vietnam.

**Withdrawal Move**

Meanwhile, five senators introduced a resolution calling for U.S. withdrawal from Cambodia within 30 days of its enactment, from June 1 to the first of next year, and from Vietnam by June 30, 1971.

They said they would press for a Senate vote on the resolution in about a month.

The five signers are Sens. George S. McGovern, D. S.D.; Mark O. Hatfield, R. Ore.; Charles E. Goodell, D. N.Y.; Alan Cranston, D. Calif.; and Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa.

In the House, Rep. William Pitts Ryan, D. N.Y., said a petition to the Democratic leadership to hold a Democratic caucus to end the war was being circulated. It requires 50 signatures.

Paul Dwyer, peace candidate for the Senate from New York two years ago and an official of the New Democratic Coalition, said the Democrats were attempting to develop a nationwide opposition movement. He spoke at a press conference with Rep. Ryan on Capitol Hill.



THE CAMPUS AT KENT—A firing line of National Guardsmen takes aim at a group of Kent University students, one of whom is seen waving a black flag at them. This group did not fire at this time in the action in which four students were killed and another nine wounded. Picture was made for Valley Daily News, Tarentum, Pa.

## When War Came to Kent

(Continued from Page 1)

the hill overlooking the commons. At that point, the firing began.

Last night, the troops who had been in the line of advance claimed that they had received at least one or two rounds of small-arms fire at that junction. They responded with fire of their own, they said, beginning with warning rounds into the ground and air. Then the blood flowed.

Two girls and two young men fell and died. One, a girl, died in an access road 50 yards from the advancing line of guardsmen. The others were cut down in and near a parking lot immediately behind the access road—no more than 100 yards from the line of advance.

Their blood was coagulating on the asphalt. Near one pool of blood, someone painted a red cross.

Eight other students were admitted to hospitals in nearby Ravenscroft and Akron for gunshot wounds. Two guardsmen were treated for "shock."

Three of the students remained in critical condition after surgery at a hospital. Officials said one was paralyzed from the waist down.

The university's president, Robert I. White, issued a statement after the battle saying: "Everyone without exception is horrified at the tragedy of the last few hours. Unfortunately, no one is able to say with certainty what the facts of the situation are. There are many unconfirmed reports of gunfire from various sources."

"We are asking for every possible appropriate investigation... We have closed the university for the remainder of the week to permit investigation, and to provide for the full restitution of the university's program."

Mr. White said he had contacted President Nixon through a congressman. He also said he had received a letter from Dr. Milton Eisenhower stating that

a separate, full investigation would be carried out by the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Mr. Eisenhower heads the committee.

Hours after that statement was issued, the town and the campus itself were occupied territory.

It was a scene that may never before have been witnessed on an American college campus.

On a campus that throughout its history has symbolized the bucolic quiet of academic retreat, hundreds of guardsmen, armed with M-1 rifles, automatic weapons and shotguns, took up defensive positions. They crouched behind trees, behind rock walls and bushes, their weapons extended. Many were positioned as snipers.

Overhead, a helicopter hovered, its bright searchlight sweeping the campus. Just outside the campus gates stood armored personnel carriers. Highway patrolmen cruised the deserted city streets. They stopped all traffic and demanded identification.

The tension on campus was so great that when a reporter reached for his credentials to pass through the line of guardsmen, a grim sergeant commanded: "Take your hand out of your pocket."

This, too, was ironic, for Kent was at that moment virtually deserted. The buildings were dark, the dormitories empty. The students had gone. Only a small cadre of graduate students and counselors remained.

Some of them stood, looking down where the blood was still visible and where the guardsmen were taking up defensive positions.

"I feel like going some place and sitting down and vomiting and crying," said a young white graduate student, who refused to give his name.

He was standing with three other graduate students. They all expressed the same emotions.

No one knew who had started the shooting or why. But nothing in their minds justified it.

## U.S. Campuses Seething With Anti-War Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

search Laboratory for nine hours. At Berkeley, students chanted "Burn, Nixon, burn" and the faculty voted to cut its ties with the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory at Livermore and the Atomic Energy Commission installation at Los Alamos, N.M.

Scores of schools suspended classes or voted to stay out tomorrow. The College Press Service counted 208 campuses that were either closed or closing down, from Akron to Yale.

At Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H., President John Kenney suspended classes and called the "constitutional crisis."

The overflow of emotion barely seemed containable. The nation was witnessing what amounted to a virtual general and uncoordinated strike by its college youth.

The campus protests began building up after President Nixon's speech last Thursday announcing the new assaults on Cambodia. The demonstrations were scattered and sporadic over the weekend. But the staying yesterday of the Kent State youths roused a nerve that vibrated everywhere today.

Charles F. Pakson, president of the National Student Association, blamed the killings on "national leaders" who have "plunged the country deeper into the morass of the Southeast Asian war." He called for memorial services Friday at schools and towns around the land.

The left-wing New Mobilization Committee mapped plans for a march on Washington Saturday and its student arm declared that "the Kent massacre makes this all the more important." Other groups called for rallies and vigils on Thursday.

Leaders of the American Association of University Professors, representing 85,000 teachers, expressed "shock and horror" at the Kent State deaths and called them "a tragic consequence of the prolonged military violence."

To Investigate Deaths

The AAUP officials were creating a committee to investigate the Kent State shootings. Today they dispatched a staff member, Robert Van Waele, to the stricken campus.

The professors were a day behind 37 presidents of universities. On Monday, they wrote Mr. Nixon urging him to demonstrate unequivocally their determination to end the war. They warned of an unprecedented alienation of America's youth. Signers included presidents of Amherst, Princeton, Columbia, Vassar, Johns Hopkins, Notre Dame, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania.

But the striking feature of today's protests, both the violent and the nonviolent, was their breadth. They reached colleges as prestigious as Harvard and as obscure as New Mexico Highlands.

When the protests turned violent, the object was almost invariably some symbol of military power. Fire damaged the Navy ROTC building at the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho. Thirty miles away in

Lewisville, a National Guard armory was set ablaze. 25 trucks were burned and gutted.

Clashes between police and students broke out in scattered places. In Madison, about 3,000 students at the University of Wisconsin tried to assault a Selective Service office. After battling for ten minutes, police with tear gas drove off the rock-throwing demonstrators.

Other brief encounters took place at the University of Michigan and at the University of California at Berkeley. William Dyke declared a state of emergency. Gov. Warren Knowles sent National Guardsmen to the campus.

In Buffalo, N.Y., more than 1,000 students at the State University broke off from a noon-time rally to march down Main Street, smashing windows of a bank and other establishments. Several dozen police cars finally blocked off the artery.

In Salt Lake City a homemade bomb was thrown into an ROTC building during an otherwise peaceful anti-war demonstration by about 2,000 students at the University of Utah. It caused minor damage.

In Washington, about 1,000 people, mostly congressional aides and members of the League of Women Voters, massed on the steps of the Capitol today to protest the Cambodian invasion.

Mr. Nixon cancelled plans to visit two historic sites in Frederickburg, Va., tomorrow because of possible demonstrations against the Indochina fighting, the White House said.

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, commenting on the violence at Kent State and other campuses said: "I hope this doesn't mean the beginning but rather the end of situations of this kind."

Sen. Frank Moss, D. Utah, said that "protest of sincere grievances has steadily degenerated into violence and counter-violence." He urged students to "restrain themselves and their fellows" or they would delay the cause of peace.

Sen. Eugene McCarthy, D. Minn., proposed that a special democratic national convention be called to deal with the widening war in Indochina. He suggested the creation of a new party in 1972 if the Democratic party failed to repudiate the

stand taken at the 1968 Chicago convention.

**3,000 Hear Speech**

At the University of Maryland, which has been the scene of sporadic violence since last weekend, 3,000 students gathered to hear Dr. Benjamin Spock denounce the Cambodian action.

He told the gathering that "what went on at Kent State yesterday, is a tragic and horrible example that the government will not tolerate dissent; and would rather kill than permit dissent."

Meanwhile, fire destroyed barn and several farm tracts in the southeast corner of Kent State University campus early today. Fire officials said that they believed the blaze was deliberately set.

**Probes Ordered**

Ohio's Gov. James A. Rhodes said that he has asked both the Ohio Highway Patrol and the Ohio National Guard to conduct a complete investigation of the shooting at Kent State. I asked for FBI assistance in the investigation.

At American University in Washington, students handed out leaflets denouncing the war to passing motorists. They spotted the limousine of Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird as it left the campus and stuck a leaflet on the rear antenna when Mr. Laird returned to open the window.

Five hundred demonstrators, frequently aimed at ROTC installations, plagued the campuses of Notre Dame, Tulane, Rutgers, the University of Miami, Boston University, and Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

Students occupied buildings at the University of Nebraska and the University of Rochester. At the University of Virginia and Clermont College near L. Angeles.

Five hundred demonstrators invaded the San Francisco C Hall and tossed stones at bottles at police. There were nine arrests.

**Nixon Sees A Lesson in Campus Deaths**

(Continued from Page 1)

There was no confirmation of the department or at FBI headquarters of a report from Kent State that the FBI for help investigating the case.

Mr. Ziegler took the post during the questioning that required from Gov. Rhodes was required to bring the Justice Department into the case.

The department has intervened without such a request in cases where there is evidence that federal statute has been violated. While homicide normally is a federal crime, use of violence to deprive an individual of civil rights is a violation of federal law.

Pending amplification of fragmentary facts available yesterday on the incident, Mr. Ziegler declined comment on the merits of the case.

To a reporter who asked comment on campus protests that have been linked to the President's decision to intervene in Cambodia, Mr. Ziegler replied that the administration has made clear that the goal of the act is "a peaceful conclusion to conflict in South Vietnam."

He said he did not know of presidential comment on the National Student Association's call for a national day of intervention in Cambodia.

Another newsman suggested Mr. Nixon's recent reference to campus activists as "bums." Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew attacked on "impudent youths."

He led young people to feel the administration is not listening to them. Is it possible, the reporter asked, that the call for love voices that Mr. Nixon called for his inaugural address will now be placed?

"I think I have expressed sentiments of the President," Ziegler replied.

© Los Angeles Times

**WEATHER**

	C	F
ALABAMA	15	59
ALASKA	20	68
ARIZONA	18	64
ARKANSAS	20	68
CALIFORNIA	11	52
COLORADO	22	72
CONNECTICUT	11	52
DELAWARE	22	72
FLORIDA	18	64
GEORGIA	17	63
ILLINOIS	15	59
INDIANA	22	72
IOWA	22	72
KANSAS	15	59
KENTUCKY	22	72
LOUISIANA	15	59
MAINE	22	72
MARYLAND	22	72
MASSACHUSETTS	22	72
MICHIGAN	22	72
MINNESOTA	22	72
MISSISSIPPI	22	72
MISSOURI	22	72
MONTANA	22	72
NEBRASKA	22	72
NEVADA	22	72
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22	72
NEW JERSEY	22	72
NEW YORK	22	72
NORTH CAROLINA	22	72
NORTH DAKOTA	22	72
OHIO	22	72
OKLAHOMA	22	72
OREGON	22	72
PENNSYLVANIA	22	72
RHODE ISLAND	22	72
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	72
SOUTH DAKOTA	22	72
TENNESSEE	22	72
TEXAS	22	72
UTAH	22	72
VIRGINIA	22	72
WASHINGTON	22	72
WEST VIRGINIA	22	72
WISCONSIN	22	72
WYOMING	22	72

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U.S. ENVOY TO PARIS ARRIVES—Ambassador and Mrs. Arthur K. Watson arrived yesterday. Meeting them at Orly was their daughter, Ann, 19, a student in Paris.

## France Condemns U.S. Move As Prolonging the Conflict

PARIS, May 5.—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today that American intervention in Cambodia would only serve to unite the communist opposition and prolong the conflict in Indochina.

Speaking to the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission, Mr. Schumann said that France felt compelled to speak out against the American intervention because of France's ties with Indochina and its conviction that the only solution for the peninsula was neutralization.

Mr. Schumann's comments were reported by Jean de Broglie, the commission chairman. Mr. Schumann told the commission that no military solution could be obtained in Indochina, and that only an international agreement guaranteeing the neutrality of the area could reach peace.

Mr. Schumann said France could remain silent after this new escalation and that in speaking out, France was fulfilling a "friendly duty" toward the United States.

He said the U.S. action could drive China and Russia closer together.

Mr. Schumann recalled from former President Charles de Gaulle's 1965 Phnom Penh speech to illustrate the French position that only the retreat of "all foreign forces" from the Indochinese peninsula could pave the way to peace.

Following his remarks to the commission, Mr. Schumann received Arthur K. Watson, the new U.S. ambassador to Paris who arrived today. Mr. Watson said after the meeting that he could

make no statement before presenting his credentials to President Georges Pompidou tomorrow.

Mr. Watson is carrying a special letter to the French president on Cambodia, but it is likely that the two men will discuss the situation. So far, Mr. Pompidou has not spoken out personally on the events. His government's comments, while critical, have been restrained.

## Michael Stewart, Wilson's Father Are Threatened

LONDON, May 5 (UPI).—Scotland Yard has received reports of kidnap threats against Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart.

Mr. Stewart and several other persons described by police as "prominent," a Yard spokesman said today.

Foreign Office spokesmen also said rumors of a plan to kidnap Mr. Stewart had reached them Monday night, a few hours before the release of British diplomat Brian Lea, abducted in Uganda Saturday.

The spokesman said private detectives would be shadowing Mr. Stewart for the next few days.

"We have received a number of kidnap threats," against "several prominent people," an official Yard spokesman said in confirming the reports. "We are treating them mostly as crank calls. The less said about them, the better."

Police at Biscovey, Cornwall, said they were keeping a 24-hour watch on the home of 83-year-old Herbert Wilson, father of the prime minister, after receiving an anonymous kidnap threat against him.

## Wilson Tells Of 'Anxiety' On Cambodia

Concerned by Limits Of U.S. Intervention

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, May 5 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson expressed "apprehension and anxiety" today that the American intervention in Cambodia may go beyond the limits declared by President Nixon and bring a change in his policy of troop withdrawal.

Closing an emergency debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson refrained from any direct criticism of the American action. He said it was not for Britain to pass judgment. He noted that Communist troops had entered Cambodia long before the Americans.

But he went into a careful speech several expressions of concern.

"There is grave anxiety," he said, "whether this will be an intervention limited in scale and time, or whether—in contrast to the President's declared intention—it will add a new dimension to the area and scale of the fighting."

"Remembering the long history of this war and of frustrated hopes about short cuts and quick solutions," he continued, it would be right to "express concern whether a decision taken with the declared end of achieving a peace more quickly may not sometimes set in train in the area, and through world reaction, other events difficult to control."

The prime minister said there was specific worry in Britain that the Cambodian action "could lead to a resumption of bombing of North Vietnam" as an instrument of military or political policy. He noted the American statements that there has been no change in policy on the bombing.

Policy Welcomed

The British government welcomed President Nixon's speech last November announcing a policy of gradual troop withdrawal, he said. Now there was concern not that Mr. Nixon had changed that approach but that events could make a change of policy inevitable.

Britain's role is very limited, Mr. Wilson said, but the government will continue trying to bring about some kind of international conference on Indochina. As co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, Britain has tried repeatedly to get Soviet support to recognize it, but so far with no success.

The main aim of Mr. Wilson's speech was intended to calm deep uneasiness on the left and indeed in the middle of the Labor party about the American action in Cambodia. "In that hope he seemed to have failed."

Vote of Support

The government won a formal vote in support of its policy, 280 to 70. But in addition to the 70 protest votes, there were a large number of Labor abstentions—perhaps as many as 90.

The Conservatives, apparently wanting to emphasize the Labor split, mostly decided not to vote.

The speech that drew the most attention from members and observers in the galleries was by Enoch Powell, the former Conservative minister who is considered on the right of his party, notably on racial issues.

Mr. Powell firmly and flatly called on the United States to end its military effort in Indochina.

"I believe," he said, "that the people of this country, many members of both sides of the House and common sense move us to say to our friends and allies at last, at length, 'enough.'"

He said the United States could, if it chose, win "every battle" in Vietnam, "but it is a war," he added, "which the United States is bound to lose."

Italians Concerned

ROME, May 5 (AP).—The Italian government today expressed "profound concern" over the U.S. war policy in Indochina.

Replying to demands that the coalition center-left cabinet state its position on Southeast Asia, Foreign Minister Aldo Moro told the Senate:

"The Italian government cannot but retain in that the American action in Cambodia 'awakens profound concern, not only for considerations of a general order but also for the risk that it carries of extending the area of war, of adding complications, of throwing into difficulty the search for negotiated solutions in every part of the world."

## Harvard Humor Magazine Notifies U.S. That It Has Seceded From Union

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 5 (UPI).—The Harvard Lampoon, the country's oldest college humor magazine, became the world's newest foreign country yesterday afternoon.

Armed with a swimming pool full of drinking water and "thousands of old Playboy jokes," 24 Lampoon staffers sent a notice to the U.S. government that they had seceded from the union.

Jeff Lowenfels, describing himself as temporary secretary of state, said the main reason was "United States policy toward the oppressed minorities of the world, including Americans and those of us who are a little bit nutty. The last straw," he said, "was the completely ridiculous move into Cambodia."

The preamble of the new nation's declaration of independence is confident and proud. "Our barricades are manned," it says. "We shall fire only if fired upon and shall not fight on foreign soil, including Cambodia, unless attacked."

The nation's foreign and domestic policy is clear. "No draft, no taxes, no work, no classes, no phones," Mr. Lowenfels said. "Nothing but fun and play." He added that the group would refuse to pay any and all U.S. taxes. "We will stay here until confronted by the U.S. government," he said.

A staffer of the British humor magazine Punch was reportedly trying to obtain diplomatic recognition from Britain for the new nation.

## Burma Troops Told to Hold Fire Across Chinese Border

KUTAI, Burma, May 5 (Reuters).—Burma troops have been told to avoid all costs firing stray shots across the Chinese border because the government of Gen. Ne Win is anxious not to provoke Burma's powerful northern neighbor.

Burma soldiers are even wary of forcing their way back into Kyaukse, the town just 100 yards from the Chinese border which they abandoned to the Communists. An official announcement in Rangoon said recently that government forces did not even use their full fire power to defend Kyaukse, 30 miles from here, when 4,000 Peking guerrillas attacked.

And inhabitants of this hilly jungle region, 700 miles from Rangoon say that when the Communists lose a battle they simply run away to safety across the border.

Mung Baw and Nam Tau, small towns about 15 miles from the border, also fell to the Communists shortly before Kyaukse was abandoned after a four-day attack on March 28.

These towns, too, remain in the hands of the Communists, and many residents have been evacuated to the homes of friends and relatives in nearby government-held settlements. Those of the 20,000 inhabitants around Kyaukse who have reached here said about 200 Communists were killed or wounded in the attack.

Government troops said they lost 19 dead and 30 injured in the biggest-ever border battle of the war between the government and the Communists.

If the war is almost unnoticed by the outside world, it is sometimes harsh upon rural Burma. In the battle for the three towns the Communists captured about 75 Burmese—local civilians as well as soldiers, police and government officials—while Burma troops captured over 100 Communists. Communist attacks from across

## Saigon Units Open Fire On Buddhists

10 Reported Dead In Pagoda Clash

SAIGON, May 5 (Reuters).—Heavily armed troops and police blasted open the door of South Vietnam's national pagoda early today, had a two-hour "confrontation" with 600 militant Buddhists inside, then fired on them, a military policeman said.

The fighting ended with the militants, members of the An Quang sect who occupied the huge shrine two days ago, being driven out.

A spokesman for the sect, Thich Phap Sieu, said ten were killed and 20 were wounded when riot squads opened fire with M-16 rifles. Other sources put the death toll at three.

The militants took over the pagoda Sunday from the moderate Vien Hoa Dao faction. They said the pagoda had been illegally occupied by the Buddhists since South Vietnam's Buddhist church split into two sects three years ago.

Schools Closed

Meanwhile, Saigon radio said all schools and universities in South Vietnam were to be closed indefinitely from tomorrow. No reasons were given for the move, but there were rumors that several dissident groups, including students and militant Buddhists, were planning massive street demonstrations tomorrow.

Saigon students have been agitating in recent weeks over a number of causes, particularly the arrests of some of their leaders and the reported massacres of Vietnamese in Cambodia.

A South Vietnamese military policeman told reporters the attack on the pagoda was mounted by police and soldiers some 15 minutes after lights in the area were cut off.

The pagoda door was shot open, he said, and the senior Buddhist chaplain to the South Vietnamese armed forces, Thich Tam Giac, led the force into a confrontation with about 600 monks, nuns and students. Finally the troops opened fire, he said.

Police sources tonight declined to discuss the affair. A statement from Saigon city hall said a "group of people" had forced their way into the pagoda and battled with the occupying Buddhists. The police were sent in to break up the fighting, the statement said, and added that 37 people were arrested.

Simultaneously, the police drove about 100 Cambodian students out of the former Cambodian Embassy a few blocks away.

The students took over the building ten days ago to protest against reported massacres of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, the Reds advise, since "all Americans are in the shower during those hours."

## Troops Outside Phnom Penh See No Sign of Red Advance

PHNOM PENH, May 5 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops took up defensive positions on Highway 1, 20 miles southeast of Phnom Penh today, but there was no sign of the Viet Cong forces reportedly pressing toward the capital.

Military sources said the strategic Mekong River ferry crossing at Neak Leung, about 30 miles south-east of the capital, was still in enemy hands after being captured two days ago.

But there was no confirmation of the capture from official military spokesmen, or of a report that the Viet Cong had moved eight miles farther along Highway 1 toward Phnom Penh.

A Cambodian military spokesman made no mention in his briefing today of the loss of the ferry crossing, which would cut off the provinces of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng, bordering South Vietnam, from the capital.

Correspondents saw no sign of Viet Cong movements along Highway 1 or near a government post 20 miles from Phnom Penh. But they hurriedly turned back when they spotted a roadblock of trees across the highway, the usual method used by the guerrillas to cut roads.

Security Tightened

Meanwhile, the government tightened security measures in the capital and countryside. Civilian telephone and telegraph communications were suspended from Phnom Penh to all major towns except Kampong Cham, the only other ferry crossing point over the Mekong, 80 miles northeast of Phnom Penh.

Civilian communications to Cambodia's only operative port at Sihanoukville were also suspended, though the road to the port was still open. Press cables out of Cambodia were censored.

A more stringent curfew for Vietnamese in Phnom Penh was imposed. They now can move in the city only from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. instead of from dawn to dusk.

Military headquarters here officially acknowledged for the first time the American and South Vietnamese offensive launched into eastern Cambodia last week to destroy guerrilla sanctuaries.

A communiqué said the operations were not only useful for easing the pressure on South Vietnam, but were also indispensable in helping drive the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong from Cambodian territory.

Two Cambodian soldiers in civilian clothes told correspondents on Highway 1 that they had escaped from the east bank of the Mekong at Neak Leung by posing as civilians. The Viet Cong, they added, were operating the ferry and had given them a free ride across the river.

The military communiqué said the areas where the Americans and South Vietnamese are operating had been occupied by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces for the last three years "with the com-

## Vietnam-Cambodia Link

SAIGON, May 5 (AP).—Cambodia and South Vietnam have agreed to the establishment of an official South Vietnamese mission in Phnom Penh, Foreign Ministry sources said today. They said the move could be the first step in a resumption of diplomatic relations, severed in 1964.

There was no immediate official reaction here to the Peking announcement today that Prince Sihanouk, deposed on March 18, had formed a coalition government in exile.

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## Javits Charges Administration Tolerates Repression of Rights

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—In his strongest criticism of the Nixon administration to date, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., charged tonight that the threat of repression in the United States was the first time being "tolerated, not actually condoned, at the highest level of our federal government."

He said that "the words and actions of some of our national leaders do so, as in the past, seek to calm the fears, heal the factions, restore our national morale or instill renewed confidence in our destiny and in our institutions."

"Instead," the rhetoric tends to foment and to divide."

The senator's remarks were in a speech at Brown University, Providence, R.I.

In an interview earlier in the day, Sen. Javits said that "some very serious mistakes are being made and I am seeking to lead the administration of my party to try to correct these."

Although Sen. Javits did not mention President Nixon, Vice-President Agnew, or any other administration official by name, the senator said: "My meaning is very obvious."

In his text, Sen. Javits said that while campus unrest, bombings "and other outrages of the violent left pose a grave national problem, there is another, and at least equal danger—the growing threat of repression, not only of demonstrations, but of all forms of expression and dissent traditionally protected by the Bill of Rights."

The senator said of the so-called "silent majority": "It may very well be an imaginary group of Americans conjured out of thin air to be the stalking horse of a radical trend to the right simply because, by its very definition, it cannot talk back between elections."

"This repressive, intolerant trend in our nation is a mutation of traditional American conservatism under the stresses of the Vietnam war, domestic violence and fear," he added.

## Wreath to Danish Dead

COPENHAGEN, May 5 (Reuters).—King Frederik today laid a wreath on the memorial to those who died in Denmark in the fight against the Nazis. The ceremony was held at 8 a.m. local time, the hour when the surrender of German forces in Denmark became official on May 5, 1945.

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## Agnew Assails 'Elitists' in U.S., Singles Out Mayor Lindsay

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—who applauded politely at the beginning and end of his address but did not once interrupt it with applause, that his remarks were prepared before word came of the four students killed at Kent State University.

**His Target**

The Vice-President said that some will think his remarks "show a certain insensitivity" but they are addressed to a "general malaise that argues for violent confrontation instead of debate."

The Vice-President defined in only the vaguest of terms the "elitists" whom he made his target. However, he did say: "They can be found in every segment of society that helps to form... opinions... in the universities, in the media, in government and in the great professions."

He seized on Mayor Lindsay's speech of April 21 at the University of California in Berkeley to illustrate his theme. Among other things, Mr. Lindsay had said that man now in power "as ready to support repression as long as it is done with a quiet voice and a business suit."

**A Paraphrase**

Mr. Agnew said his paraphrase of the Republican mayor would read:

"We have seen all too clearly that there are men—now in power in this country—who do not represent authority, who cannot cope with tradition, and who believe that the people of America are ready to support revolution as long as it is done with a cultured voice and a handsome profile."

The exponents of "philosophical violence," Mr. Agnew said, include many "born on the social ladder," "formally educated," "not necessarily young" and few who are black.

The Vice-President indicted them for telling youths that law enforcers are more dangerous than law breakers, for praising bomb throwers as heroes and calling a policeman a "pig," for writing "articles calling for open revolution... too ambitious or too added to understand what they have written."

He introduced his attack on Mayor Lindsay by saying:

"Some of the politicians in this country, in their feverish search for group acceptance, are ready to endorse tumultuous confrontation as a substitute for debate, and the most illogical and unwitting extensions of the Bill of Rights as protections for psychotic and criminal elements in our society."

These "elitists," Mr. Agnew said, who exulted at "honesty and truth" and "hard work." No wonder, he said, "we have traitors and thieves and perverts and irrational and illogical people in our midst."

## No Link Seen In 3 Murders, UMW Ballot

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—Labor Secretary George P. Shultz said yesterday that his department "does not know now that there is any connection between the United Mine Workers' election and the three slayings of men in the order of Joseph A. Yablonski, a wife and daughter."

Mr. Shultz testified before the Senate subcommittee on labor on the government didn't investigate the slayings of three men in the order of Joseph A. Yablonski, a wife and daughter.

The secretary said that the government didn't investigate two incidents of alleged violence. In the FBI found that noise made by supporters of UMW president W. (Tony) Boyle did break a Yablonski rally. But there was no violence.

In the other, a man who objected to remarks made by Mr. Yablonski in a speech hit him in the jaw—it was not a karate chop as reported earlier. But the justice department concluded that they didn't violate the Landrum-Griffin Act, which forbids the use of violence to deprive union members of their rights, Mr. Shultz said.

**Plea for Assistance**

"I think it is fair to say that the thrust of the appeals that were made to the Department of Labor by and on behalf of Mr. Yablonski were that we give him assistance in his campaign," the secretary explained.

"If threats and allegations alone were to bring the government into union election, intervention would be so massive and widespread as to justify counter complaints of excessive governmental action."

Mr. Shultz said that the government found no merit in several other complaints of illegal boycotts including charges that the union hired extra staffers solely for campaign activity, that there was anything unlawful in a pension raise during the campaign, and that the UMW-controlled National Bank of Washington made campaign loans to the Boyle regime.

**New Election Sought**

But Mr. Shultz has sued to set aside the election, lost by Mr. Yablonski less than a month before his death, and order a new election on grounds of various election irregularities.

Despite the suit, Mr. Yablonski's sons have complained bitterly at the Labor Department should have acted sooner.

After yesterday's testimony, Joseph A. (Chip) Yablonski and Joseph L. Raftis Jr., attorney for Yablonski's sons, said they were "covering up his own inaction" and asked subcommittee chairman Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., N.J., for a chance to testify in rebuttal.

Five persons, including a woman, have been charged in connection with the Yablonski slayings.

## Printers Reject N.Y. Offer, Cut Working Hours

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI).—The printers' union announced early this morning that it had rejected as "still insufficient" an offer by the city's major newspapers of a three-year contract that would have raised printers' wages by 31.35 percent by the start of the third year.

Bertram A. Powers, head of Typographical Union No. 6, also announced that, starting today, the union was lengthening the chapel, or union meetings, that have been stopping operations in the composing room of The New York Times in an effort to bring economic pressure on the paper.

The meetings were being lengthened from 15 1/2 to 16 hours out of every 24. A showdown appeared to be in the making.

Earlier, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The Times, had warned that any extension of the meetings "could prove to be the straw that breaks the camel's back."

The Times reported yesterday that it had lost 495 pages of advertising worth \$2,476,000.

## Women at Time Charge Sex Bias

NEW YORK, May 5 (UPI).—The State Attorney General's office, acting on a complaint of female employees at Time, Inc., brought action yesterday with the state division of human rights, charging Time, Inc., had discriminated against women by paying them less than men for similar work.

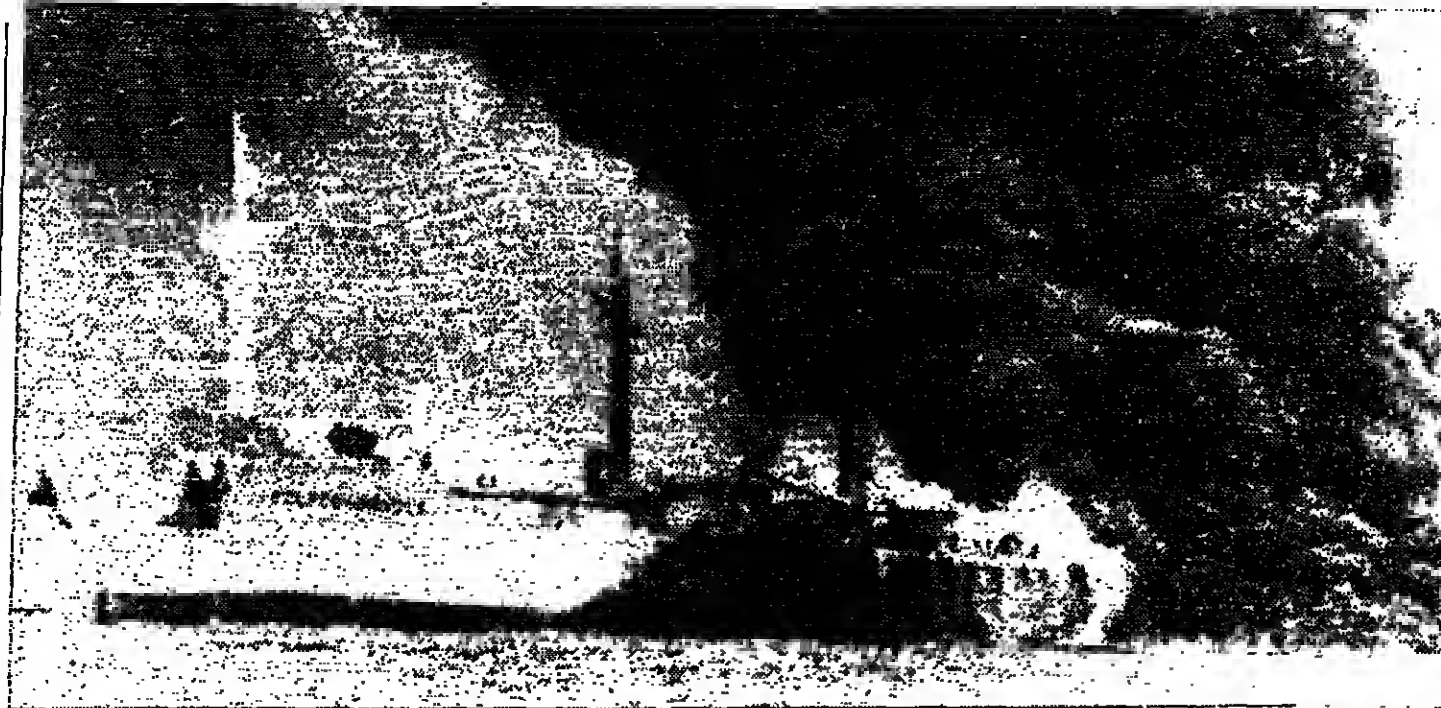
Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz said his office had investigated the complaint for more than a month.

The women are employed as researchers on the company's four major publications—Time, Life, Fortune and Sports Illustrated. They are paid less than men, who are given writing jobs and promoted into editorships. Their complaint follows a similar suit filed against Newsweek, where female employees alleged the magazine violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

## 2 Held in Bid to Pass \$1 Million U.S. Note

MIAMI, Fla., May 5 (AP).—Two New York men who said they won a one million dollar U.S. Treasury bill in a dice game were in a Miami jail yesterday under \$100,000 bond.

The men—Louie Shaw, 38, and Nathaniel Welch, 36—said they flew to Nassau last week for a holiday. They went to the Chase Manhattan Bank office on the island and asked change for a bill that stated, "Pay Bearer \$1 Million."



FIRE AT SEA—Smoke engulfs the Norwegian tanker Polycommander, burning yesterday 10 miles off the coast at Vigo, Spain. All its crewmen were taken off and fireboats moved in to battle the fierce blaze.

## Senate Unit Backs Court Nomination

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Reuters).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved President Nixon's nomination of Judge Harry A. Blackburn to the Supreme Court by a vote of 15 to 0.

Two previous nominees from the South, Judges Clement E. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell, were rejected by the Senate after bitter controversies. But today's committee vote indicated Judge Blackburn will be confirmed. The committee chairman, Sen. James Eastland, D., Miss., said he expected the nomination of the 61-year-old judge to be sent to the Senate either Thursday or Friday.

Sen. Eastland said that 13 out of the 17 members of the committee were present at today's meeting. Two members voted by proxy and he said he expected the others to vote in favor of the judge.

The committee delayed its formal report on the nomination to the Senate until Thursday at the request of Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., who wanted the additional time to file a separate view on Judge Blackburn.

Sen. Byrd told reporters that he supported the nomination, but that Judge Blackburn would not have been his first choice.

## Labor Backs Nominee

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—The AFL-CIO, whose opposition was instrumental in helping defeat the nominations of Judge Haynsworth and Judge Carswell, today endorsed Judge Blackburn for the job.

AFL-CIO president George Meany made it clear that the labor federation was not completely happy with Judge Blackburn's record on labor cases, but said President Nixon "has, on balance, made a responsible choice" in selecting the 61-year-old judge from Minnesota.

## Chevron Oil Co. Is Indicted For Causing Gulf Oil Slick

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The Chevron Oil Co. was indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of willful violation of government regulations leading to a massive oil slick last month in the Gulf of Mexico.

The 900 separate offenses alleged in the indictment would result in a fine totaling millions of dollars if the firm is convicted.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said the indictment, returned in New Orleans, was the first to be brought under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953.

The grand jury charged Chevron with knowingly and willfully failing to install and maintain storm chokes or similar subsurface devices on 90 oil wells in the gulf off the Louisiana coast.

Each day of each of the 900 alleged violations is a separate offense carrying a maximum \$2,000 fine.

The indictment stems from an investigation that began March 31, the day the last of the leaks was capped. A fire erupted in the coastal wells Feb. 10 and continued through March 10. Then huge quantities of crude oil began gushing into the gulf.

The indictment said most of the alleged offenses violated an order issued last August by the Interior Department. That order required that all wells capable of producing oil and gas be equipped with subsurface safety devices.

Other offenses involved similar rules and regulations issued by the department.

The wells named in the indictment are located from 9 1/2 to 12 miles off the coast. They are covered by seven government leases dating back to 1947.

Chevron is a division of Standard Oil of California, one of the nation's largest oil firms and the tenth-largest company in the country in assets. It is worth more than \$5.7 billion.

## Justice Dept. Refuses Visa to DuBois' Widow

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—The Justice Department has rejected a State Department recommendation to grant a temporary visa to Shirley Graham DuBois, widow of the militant African American scholar W.E.B. DuBois.

As a result, Mrs. DuBois has been barred from lecturing at Fisk University in Nashville and from visiting her relatives here.

A Justice Department spokesman said that Mrs. DuBois is ineligible to enter the country because she is "affiliated with subversive organizations" which he declined to name.

However, the department can waive the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act provision barring "subversives" and the State Department had so recommended.

Mrs. DuBois, 71, and her late husband, both born in the United States, abandoned their citizenship in 1963 to live in Ghana. She later moved to Cairo.

Her husband founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He joined the Communist party in 1961.

Mrs. DuBois, an author, librettist and composer, wrote among other things a prize-winning biography of Frederick Douglass. It was cited in 1947 as "the best book combating intolerance in America."

## Irish Minister Resigns

DUBLIN, May 5 (Reuters).—Ireland's Minister for Justice Michael O. Morain has resigned from the government because of ill health.

## House Unit Votes 5% Increase in Old Age Benefits

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee approved yesterday a 5-percent increase in social security benefits for 26.2 million Americans. The increase will be financed by higher payroll taxes.

The committee agreed to raise benefits next Jan. 1. The total cost of the increase is 1.7 billion.

The committee also proposed that the maximum annual payroll deductions be increased from \$37.40 to \$46.80 next Jan. 1.

The social security provisions were written into a bill controlling hospital and physicians' costs under the Medicare program for persons over 65 years of age.

Among new curbs was a proposal to put a ceiling on doctors' fees to keep the charges generally equal to those fees prevailing in the community.

## Thant Plans UN Peace Corps For Economic, Social Work

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 5 (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant today announced plans for an international peace corps of volunteers in economic and social development work.

Patterned after the U.S. Peace Corps and similar national agencies, the new organization would be known as the United Nations Volunteers. Volunteers would be youths willing to work for little more than expense money.

According to Mr. Thant's recommendations, the immediate goal of the agency would be to have 1,300 volunteers in the field by the middle of next year.

They would be recruited on a geographic basis and, in many cases, would work with young people from other countries. The volunteers would be sent only to countries that asked for them.

Mr. Thant's plan was the result of a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly 18 months ago asking him to draw up a blueprint for such an agency.

The United Nations and its agencies would pay for the training, transportation and tools, while the host countries would contribute the amount needed for living expenses and a modest amount of pocket money.

Anyone over 21 years of age with suitable qualifications would be eligible for the volunteers. There would be no age ceiling, but the emphasis would be on youth.

The leading objective listed by Mr. Thant would be "to give youth a constructive opportunity to use their talent and skills in the implementation of national development plans and in carrying out programs of international cooperation."

## Volcano Erupts In Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 5 (AP).—Mount Hekla, a volcano in southern Iceland, erupted tonight and inhabitants began evacuating nearby areas as at least two lava streams poured down its sides.

Ashes and debris were flung about 50,000 feet into the air and rained down on farms over a wide area.

Two planes chartered by a newspaper to go to the scene—about 60 miles southeast of Reykjavik—had to turn back because of the smoke and rain of ash.

At Burfell, site of a newly inaugurated hydroelectric plant, about 30 miles from the volcano, red hot stones from the exploding 4,500-foot-high mountain broke several car windows. There are few homes in the area yet. Workers at the plant, their wives and the few children living there, fled in their cars to nearby towns.

No casualties were reported. Mount Hekla is expected to erupt once in 100 years. The last eruption was in 1947.

## Cleveland Teamsters Vote to End Strike

CLEVELAND, May 5 (AP).—Disident teamsters in Cleveland have voted to end their 32-day strike and return to work, while teamsters in St. Louis have voted to stay off the job despite the urging of their local president to return.

A spokesman for striking truckers in Los Angeles said four area locals voted overwhelmingly over the weekend to reject a tentative national contract. The spokesman also said no back-to-work vote was scheduled for the 19,000 truckers represented by the four locals.

## Born-Moscow Talks

BONN, May 5 (AP).—West Germany and the Soviet Union will resume their talks on a proposed mutual renunciation of force in Moscow next week, the West German government announced today.

State Secretary Egon Bahr will fly to Moscow next Monday for his fourth meeting in the series with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

## French Red Garudy Ousted by Party Local

PARIS, May 5.—Disident French Communist Roger Garudy was voted out of his party local today as part of a campaign by the French party to discipline him.

Mr. Garudy, who was condemned by the party at its February congress for his books defending French-style socialism, will stay in the party until the local action is approved by the national committee. The local vote today was eight to five.

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24-14111.



## The Congressional Role

The country has a right to expect that, in the present emergency, Congress will do something more than fulminate or merely spin its wheels, or just say no. Despite the deep concern that is felt in Capitol Hill over the widening of the war in Indochina, many of those who are most critical of the President's action talk nonsense when they get around to what should be done. Congress should indeed be getting into the act, not in the role of a kibitzer, or a vindictive naysayer, but in that of a responsible national policy-making body.

The course advocated by Sens. McGovern, Hatfield, Goodell and Hughes is too reckless for serious consideration. Congress, they say, "must either legislate the conflict by declaring war or veto and end it." To declare war in the present situation would, in our view, be akin to madness, as these four gentlemen doubtless would agree. It would commit the nation to use of all its military, economic and moral resources in a remote part of the world where our interests are tangential and our military reach is already overextended. It would risk the possibility of involvement with both China and the Soviet Union without serving any imperative, national purpose. It would indeed us in concrete when what we need is room for flexibility.

No doubt the real purpose of the McGovern-Hatfield-Goodell-Hughes foursome is to focus attention on their alternative of vetoing and ending the war. But ending a war is not accomplished by the stroke of a pen or a denial of money. With our men still facing an enemy in many different areas of South Vietnam, in Laos, and now Cambodia, no rational Congress is going to tell them to fight no more. And it would be scarcely less calamitous to declare that no funds could be spent in connection with that conflict after Dec. 31.

Congress could, however, adopt a national policy of withdrawal from Vietnam, leaving the timing of the exit flexible so that our forces there would encounter a minimum of danger and vacuum would not be created overnight. We should like to see Congress debate and act on such a policy. It would

necessarily have to face some vital question. How important is continental Southeast Asia to our larger international policies? Does Vietnam have any vital relation to our national security? Just what is a "just peace" and have we the capacity to induce or impose or maintain it? What right do we have to set ourselves up as the arbiter of the future of that area? At what point might it be said that we have accomplished all that could reasonably be expected of us?

If these issues are sincerely debated, we suspect that Congress will go on record in favor of a flexible withdrawal policy, as, indeed, the Nixon administration did before the recent escalation fever set in. In any event, Congress ought to be shaping the national purpose. If it is going to reclaim the war power previously relinquished to the President, it has an obligation to take a substantial share of the responsibility for the course that is to be pursued.

In the face of this great need for a reshaping of national policy, leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee walked into a trap of its own making by demanding an audience with Mr. Nixon and reacted in petty fashion to the President's clever counter-suggestion that the Senate committee meet him jointly with the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Foreign Relations had a right to try for a separate meeting. But no treaty is under discussion. So the President has an equal right to argue that the subject of such a session ought to be the broad national policy of liquidating the war in an orderly fashion, and that this concerns the House and the country as much as it does the Senate.

The time has come for discussion of a comprehensive policy—not for petty hickering or jurisdictional squabbles. There seems to be much awareness of the fact that the President's action has placed him on trial in the court of public opinion, and Congress is no less on trial in its own sphere. Can it only kibitz and flounder, or can it assume a positive role and an honest responsibility in shaping a national policy?

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Sino-Soviet Hatred

The ferocious hatred the leaders of the Soviet Union and China harbor toward each other emerges vividly from the latest exchange of polemical blasts between Moscow and Peking.

Mao Tse-tung celebrated Lenin's centennial by comparing the Kremlin leaders to Hitler and accusing them of being direct successors to the Romanovs. Karl Marx's accusation that the unchanging goal of czarist Russia was world hegemony is excerpted from the archives by the Chinese as a fully accurate analysis of Moscow's aim in 1970. Even at the height of the cold war, it is doubtful that any official American pronouncement matched, much less exceeded, the bitterness of this Chinese indictment of the Soviet Union.

Moscow's reply a few days later gave witness to the fury evoked in Leonid Brezhnev by the Peking blast. The highest level Kremlin approval must have been required for Moscow radio's vilification of Mao personally

as a philanderer who probably had his eldest son murdered and who abandoned his first wife to death at the hands of the Kuomintang.

This new peak of viciousness in the Moscow-Peking polemics suggests that on both sides all hope has been abandoned for any constructive result from the long-stalemate talks in Peking. The inevitable result must be a resumption of extreme tension on the long common border between the Soviet Union and China, raising the possibility that there could be new shooting incidents such as those which rolled Sino-Soviet relations so dangerously a year ago.

With such hatred and fear separating these two giant neighbors, neither side is likely to want to get involved in a shooting war with any other major power. That is a comforting thought as the world contemplates the newly heightened tensions in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Nixon vs. 'Anarchy'

President Nixon decided to have his troops intervene in Cambodia regardless of the fact that the Phnom Penh government did not request this and was not even consulted. Yet, in his Thursday night speech, the President spoke less of Cambodia than of keeping order in his country and throughout the world. He wants to fight "anarchy" abroad and at home. This harangue proves that Washington is seeking in Southeast Asia the political and military victory which The New York Times does not hesitate to call a hallucination. All means, therefore, are right for trying to reach this goal.

The White House had made it known that the massacres of Vietnamese by Cambodian troops would not influence the decision to aid Phnom Penh. The Saigon students whose leaders were tortured and who fight the Thieu regime are apparently also "imbedded firebrands" Mr. Nixon purely and simply ignores the Laotian and Cambodian leftist movements. They do not matter more than the Guatemalans or Dominicans who rebelled against dictatorships supported and financed by Washington and by big American private interests. Any internal criticism of a regime friendly to the United States is considered as an attack on American security. The Monroe Doctrine is being extended to the whole universe.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

President Nixon has turned his back on his own doctrine in Asia no matter how vehemently he insists that his dispatch of U.S. troops to Cambodia is no invasion of that country or escalation of the Indochina war. And his reasoning that he acted to save American lives and insure peace in Southeast Asia is too familiar to be credible. The Vietnam war escalated on the same argument.

Mr. Nixon, just like Lyndon B. Johnson before him, is too proud to see America's image tarnished and too proud to allow its first military defeat in its proud 190-year history.

—From the Manila Times.

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In our opinion, President Nixon has taken a dangerous political gamble. Past experiences of this Vietnam war tell us that there will be no military solution to the problem. Will not the open interference in Cambodia wreck the Paris peace talks? Although the United States seems to envisage a quick conclusion to the present operation in six to eight weeks, there is no guarantee that it will end as the United States expects. Lon Nol's Cambodian forces do not seem to be in good shape. In order to drive the Communist forces out of Cambodia, the United States may be forced to increase its aid and, worse, still, its forces.

—From Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

### Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—General Alger and ex-Secretary Charles Foster conferred with Thomas C. Platt, this well-known Republican "boss" of New York State, in Washington yesterday. It is presumed that they want him to support Major McKinley for president. Mr. Platt's price is said to be complete control of the New York patronage and also a cabinet position for ex-Secretary Foster.

PARIS—Paris loses another interesting link with the stage of the later period of the Second Empire, in the person of Mlle. Hortense Schneider, who died yesterday at the age of 83. In 1864, at the Variétés, she created "La Belle Helene," an Offenbach opera-bouffe, which was one of her greatest triumphs. She lived to see its revival last year at the Gaite-Lyrique.



## A Dismal View From the Seine

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The French government is convinced that United States entry into Cambodia has at least for the short-term future completely changed the international situation and set back a gradual inching toward political settlements in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Moreover, there isn't any doubt that Paris feels Washington's failure to consult France on this dramatic move violates the spirit of an accord on bilateral consultations arranged during President Nixon's visit here last year and reaffirmed when President Pompidou went to the United States in February.

France believes the Russians have been placed in a position where, unless they get tough, they will lose influence to China in the Communist world. It is assumed the most logical way for Moscow to support ideological friends in Southeast Asia is by creating a diversion in the Middle East to draw American attention away from Vietnam and Cambodia. Paris only hopes such a move can be controlled and limited.

### French Proposal

Right or wrong, the French felt that slow but discernible progress toward settlement was being registered at both ends of Asia when the "Cambodian crisis" exploded. Paris had proposed a generalized Indochinese peace conference which, although coolly received abroad, seemed to suit the aims of at least three concerned powers: The United States sought disengagement, the French sought outright peace and the Russians sought to frustrate China's bid for regional leadership.

Now even the faint prospect of such a conference is recognized as gone. Paris won't put the idea in any lexicon and will continue to revive it from time to time, but it is obviously disappointed. Likewise, it is felt here that patient initiatives to calm down the Middle East have been tragically set back.

This capital thought the positions of America, Russia, Britain and France had actually been moving closer to each other. Cairo's reaction to the latest U.S. peace

plan, presented by Assistant Secretary Sisco, was not viewed as entirely negative.

Moreover, it was felt that, despite angry propaganda, the Soviet and U.S. stands were now less far apart. The Russians admitted there could be no unconditional Israeli withdrawal from areas occupied in the 1967 war and the Americans admitted there must be such a withdrawal, except for minimal border rectifications.

### Big-Two Deal?

Paris is sure there has been a deal between Moscow and Washington limiting arms shipments to the Middle East and that the dispatch to Nasser of Soviet missiles, aircraft and crews doesn't violate this. The belief is that without such an accord Nixon would already have sent Israel the additional F-4 jets it requested. The French argue that the military balance has not been altered by the new Russian weapons and crews because they are rigidly limited to defensive assignments.

But both the tentative move by the superpowers to ration weapons shipments and small like Big Four progress toward agreement among themselves—by, initially, cataloging all points of accord and discord—have now been upset. Just as in 1956, Soviet trouble in Poland and Hungary encouraged Britain and France to go ahead with their disastrous Suez expedition, there is a suspicion Moscow may feel forced to use the Middle East as the scene for a diversion now.

The logic is simply that the U.S.S.R. cannot mount any kind of expeditionary force to help Southeast Asian Communists, thus easing China from the forefront, but it can easily provoke a new Arab-Israeli crisis and scum the daylight out of American doves. Furthermore, although nobody knows much about either his plans or his position, there are some here who believe such an idea would appeal to Brezhnev.

The upshot is that France is angrier with the United States than it has so far said officially and also it is unhappy to see its two pet diplomatic enterprises suddenly kicked into a cocked hat. Moreover, the French are positive

that, while American might will not be defeated in the Cambodian battle, neither can it triumph.

This country believes it learned a hard truth the hard way in its own Indochina and Algerian campaigns and insists on regarding the American commitment in Vietnam as another form of colonial war and therefore unwinnable. Such is the mood of official France to-day—sad, embittered, irked with the United States, deeply worried about the immediate future.

## Letters

### On Indochina

I am angry. I am angry at all of you who do not support a president who was elected to office by a majority. I am angry at your apparent naivete at international Communism, especially the Chinese type. I am angry that you do not see the aftereffects of not clearing out the North Vietnam sanctuaries in Cambodia.

The Vietnam war is like playing a chess game with someone who cheats. How would you like to play with one who moves his bishops like rooks and his king like a queen? The United States has used every possible conventional means to bring this war to a peaceful end, but how can one be reasonable to a racist?

Do you know what the final goal of international Communism is? Have you forgotten China? Let me ask you how the Communists took over China. Did they make military preparations while the peace conference was still going on? Do you ever learn from history? Did the Communists honor the cease-fire in Korea? Do you remember the harassments of the Berlin crises? Did the Soviet Union do anything to make the Arabs recognize Israel?

I am also angry at the so-called allies of the United States. What did they do to help the United States in this dilemma? They never at every U.S. decision, yet they do nothing to help. Did the United States not help them out of possible complete domination by Nazi Germany? If you and these allies are so clever to criticize the

## What Can Congress Do?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Many members of Congress, in both parties, now are reacting to President Nixon's re-escalation of the Vietnamese war with as much anger as the "doves" need to direct at Lyndon B. Johnson. One useful but limited result is already apparent.

For decades now, the major direction of political thought in America has been to build up the powers of the presidency, direct and indirect, against the powers of the legislative branch. While this has much to recommend it in some areas of policy, the result was to accelerate the diminution of congressional prestige and prerogative and to blind the nation to the possible menace of the power center it was creating in the White House. Johnson first, and now Nixon, have done much to strike away the blinders, a whole generation of potential leadership is coming out of the universities convinced that the presidency is a virtually unchallenged despotism, and determined in some vague way to "change the system."

But for the moment, what can really be done by Congress or anyone else about Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia and reopen the bombing of North Vietnam? The latter of those operations, incidentally, was to have been started only in secrecy, despite this administration's talk of bridging the "credibility gap" dug by Johnson. And there was for neither assault the slightest sanction in the presidential voting of 1968, or in anything authorized by Congress since then, or in any known measure of public opinion.

There are several things Congress could do. It could, for instance, recall the Tarkin Gulf Resolution, which gives the war a patina of legitimacy. But Nixon would be likely—based on his performance so far—to take the view Johnson took, that even "if the resolution

is repealed, I think I could get carry out our commitments" in Southeast Asia, and to go right on fighting his war as commander-in-chief.

### Sentiment Ignored

Congress could also pass a resolution prohibiting American military action in Cambodia—just as, in winter, it passed a resolution barring the use of ground troops in Laos or Thailand (a clear indication of anti-escalation sentiment that Nixon chose last week to ignore, although the White House said at the time that the resolution comforted with his policy). Again, Nixon would not mean to ignore such a resolution or to claim that it invaded his prerogatives as commander-in-chief and chief executive, and duty to protect the national interest.

The President would be no seriously hampered if Congress seriously further funds for the war in Cambodia, or in Southeast Asia altogether. Even in that case there might be enough "in the pipeline" on hand or available in contingency funds and supply for him to keep the war going some time.

But Nixon's real defense against any of these steps, even against the "power of the pursestring," is political. Congress, obviously, is not to be reluctant to appear to hamstringing the President in necessary conduct of foreign policy. It will not eagerly put itself in position for Nixon and Agnew to declare that it is aiding a shelling of a Communist enemy. President of course is presumed usually falsely, to "have all the facts"; some members, therefore, will not wish to pit their judgment against Nixon's, although on record so far, it is hard to see why. Most seriously, no member will wish to refuse supplies or support for troops in the field, whose lives may be endangered and who, not in most cases, after all, choose to be where they are.

### Absolute Power

In short, in the absence of overwhelming public demand, the likelihood that Congress will do any of these things is not great; not any of them, clearly, deters the right course of action. The meaning of congressional potency would be clear, and particularly to that large group, Americans who have spent the youth in profound opposition to undeclared war, of no clear purpose with no discernible end. It means that one man, and one alone, however narrowly elected and for whatever reason, holds the votes of oldest democracy to absolute power and war and peace and death, perhaps even survival and extinction.

If that is indeed the pragmatic fact, it is repugnant to the Constitution, to democratic theory, to American ideals; and if that indeed what "the system" has come to, it ought to be changed.

That is why Congress, with constitutional power to declare war, must make some effort to the and to balance unlimited presidential power. And the strong weapon may well be Congress's war-making power—a result declaring war on North Vietnam and driving the issue to that ultimate question of public and political legitimacy: the whether John son nor Nixon have had to face. It is much to be doubted that the President would wish to withdraw the troops, and would not want to lose such a vote, and the threat that the Democratic leadership is prepared to push for might well re-establish some congressional influence in policymaking.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but they must be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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## American Ballet

## Dance Companies Sink Gracefully Down the Drain

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—It seems that 1970 might be the year we see our ballet companies sink gracefully down a drain one by one. I can see the gravestone now: "American Ballet, Born Circa 1920, Died 1970. RIP."

The situation is becoming untenable. The New York City Ballet has been struck by members of the New York City Ballet Orchestra, Local 802, American Federation of Musicians. The American Dance Theater, Alvin Ailey, which has just completed a highly acclaimed season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, has announced, in a sorrowful note, its dissolution. The company at present is in great performing condition. Ailey has pushed his abilities as far as they can.

Great Company

Ailey has got a great company. His own new ballet ranks among his best as superbly brilliant, with none of the disconcerting backtracking of the last few choreographic years. He is also pushing his own young choreographers. This season he has given a chance to Miguel Godreau, John Parks and Kelvin Rodardier, and the experiment has turned out well. These kids have talent—some of them might emerge as choreographers capable of carrying Ailey's burden. But, of course, the company is going to be destroyed. Money, money, money. Sometimes I think the world at large

must think of dance as the eternal panhandler. And believe me the world at large is right. Dance needs money, and I cannot possibly say where it is coming from. American Ballet Theater is facing its most expensive season yet. It may not make it. City Center, Joffrey Ballet, the Cunningham Company, the Taylor Company, all these are in specific trouble.

The Harkness Ballet, from which Rebekah Harkness is withdrawing her immediate support, has been summoned home in the middle of a prestigious European tour for a period of reappraisal and readjustment. Miss Harkness, it seems, does not like the way the company is going. And after all, it is her company, so who should know better? Certainly not its directors, Benjamin Harkavy and Lawrence Rhodes, who are, after all, merely employees.

Is there any note of hope that can be sounded? Well, the National Ballet in Washington has just given us a lively new "Cinderella" choreographed by Ben Stevenson, and Marcel Marceau has just ended a stand at the City Center which once more effectively demonstrated the mystery and wonder of Marceau's theatrical genius. Marceau is moving into new areas of dance, mime and theater.

For the rest, luckily, we have Britain's Royal Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House, ensuring that ballet is not totally absent from Lincoln Center.

## On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, May 5.—This is how critics rated new plays in New York:

"Company," a musical with lyrics by Stephen Sondheim and book by George Furth, opened on Broadway at the Alvin Theater to praise from seven critics, mixed reviews from two and disapproval from two. Clive Barnes of the New York Times wrote: "Company," about which I have personal reservations, deserves to be a hit in a lean season. It is a very New York show and will be particularly popular with tourists.

"Mahagonny," written in the 1920s by Bertolt Brecht, scored by Kurt Weill, and staged by Carmen Capalbo, got good reviews from two out of three critics in its debut on the American stage at the Anderson Theater. Clive Barnes wrote: "It is a great and lovely

work, one of the masterpieces of the 20th-century lyric theater." United Press International reviewer Jack Gaver said: "A musical feast, whose brilliant, versatile score is interpreted with remarkable skill." William Glover of The Associated Press disagreed, calling the play "miscast, misconceived and just plain miserable." Arnold Weinstein did the English adaptation.

"A Place for Polly," a comedy about a wife with a predatory older sister, directed by Ronny Graham, pleased none of the critics and closed after one performance. "An act of sheerest folly," said the New York Times. The Associated Press described it as "another of those almost-plays that are the bane of Broadway." The cast included Mariah Mercer, Cathryn Damon, Conrad Matthaei and Evelyn Russell.



Celebrities on the Cannes scene: French singer Sheila with Yugoslav singer called Twinkieberry.

## Movies in Variations on Cannes: Dostoevski

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 5.—The ways of film festivals are inscrutable. Had Luis Buñuel's new film, "Tristana" (already in Paris movie houses, IHT May 2-3), been entered in the Cannes movie race, it would certainly be the recipient of honors. Instead it was shown out of competition today. It was greatly admired, but it will not get a prize.

On the official program tonight is "Le Dernier Saut," starring two fine French actors, Maurice Ronet and Michel Bouquet. This melodrama, directed by Edouard Luntz, seeks to play a variation on Dostoevski's "Crime and Punishment" (Luntz, Ronet impersonates a battle-hardened paratrooper who murders his faithless, Oriental wife. The soldier's absence from camp on the fatal night has not been detected; he befriends the cynical inspector who is in charge of solving the crime. This second part is superbly taken by Bouquet and the acting duel of the two stars is sufficient to hold one's attention, although otherwise "Le Dernier Saut" is just another detective story and one rather lacking in the necessary vigor and suspense.

The distinguished conductor Herbert von Karajan extends his activities in a television film version of "Pagliacci," presented at a special matinee this afternoon. In this venture Von Karajan has not only di-

rected the La Scala orchestra's rendition of the Leoncavallo score, but also directed the production of the opera.

The stage management of the action and the color photography are both of the first order, as is the musical recording, which possesses an unusual clarity and tone. But the synchronization demands immediate improvement. If this flaw is corrected, the film, a full-length feature, would doubtless find a worldwide public.

## On the Arts Agenda

The Bavarian State Opera is staging a new production of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" May 21, using the Dresden version. Christoph von Dohnanyi will conduct, and Peter Lehmann, for many years Wieland Wagner's assistant, will stage the work in decor by Rudolf Reinrich. The principal roles will be taken by Anja Silja, Ernst Kozul, Hermann Frey and Kurt Böhm.

Observations of the Beethoven bicentennial in Paris reach a crescendo in the coming weeks, with the pianist Claudio Arrau giving an all-Beethoven recital May 11, and including Beethoven in a second recital May 14. On May 14, Paul Badura-Skoda begins a series of seven recitals, continuing through June 6, devoted to the 32 sonatas. On May 25, Daniel Barenboim gives

## 90 Years From Now—Joyce's 'Ulysses'

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—In the unlikely event that all goes well, the New Yorker may finish reprinting "Ulysses" about 80 years from now.

For some months, the New Yorker has been working its way line by line through James Joyce's monumental novel of a day in the life of Dublin. It has been a slow process. The most recent issue takes the reader about two-thirds of the way down page 3 of a 723-page edition.

What might be called the New Yorker edition of Joyce's epic is scarcely a shout in the streets. It is set in small type in the "Gothic" on "About Town" department of the magazine, the section that describes itself as "a conscientious calendar of events of interest."

The whole undertaking, of course, is a joke. ("Agent of inwit," as Joyce might, and in quite another context did, say.) A spokesman for the weekly magazine said that the writer of the capsule reviews had tired of "writing the same things" about the longest-running show and decided to vary his weekly chore by "working his way through 'Ulysses.'"

Only the reader who follows the roller-coaster of narrow columns as far as the listing of long-run musicals will experience the stylistic swoop from the New Yorker's closely parsed prose to Joyce's somewhat different verbal rejoicings.

Following the heading, "The Fantasticks," the May 2 issue—picking up where the previous week's issue left off—carries, not the compressed re-

A bit of "Ulysses" as it appeared in the April 11 New Yorker.

view that is expected at that point, but a quotation from Stephen Dedalus from the book's opening episode: "You only saw your mother die. I see them pop off every day in the mater and Richmond and cut up into trips in the dissecting room."

Then comes the name and location of the theater at which "The Fantasticks" is—and has been since May 3, 1960—playing, and the addenda of curtain times and box-office telephone number. The same procedure is repeated for the next two entries, "Fiddler on

## Music in London

## Franz Lehar: More Than 'Merry Widow'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—The centenary commemoration is a conventional device for rendering homage to those who have stood out above others in society, or made significant contributions to it. That at least is a conventional way of looking at it.

Another way is to think of it as a pious, even self-congratulatory means of making amends for thoughtless neglect. This would hardly apply in the case of Beethoven, of whose music we are hearing hardly more in this bicentenary year than in any other. But it would apply pretty well to all the Berliners we heard last year, the centenary of his death. And it applies absolutely to the centenary of Franz Lehar's birth, which fell on April 30, and which the BBC Concert Orchestra has just celebrated with a sumptuous concert in the Royal Festival Hall.

The average music lover, at the mention of Lehar's name, will be reminded of "The Merry Widow," or at least of the famous waltz, and of Richard Tauber singing "Deli Le Mein Gaißes Herz." Many more may recognize the "Gold and Silver" waltz without knowing that it was written by Lehar.

There was a lot more to Lehar than that. Between "The Merry Widow" (1905) and "Giuditta" (1934) came "The Count of Luxembourg," "Gypsy Love," "Frasquita," "Frederick," "Paganini" and "The Land of Smiles." They were all enormously successful, not only in Vienna, Budapest and Berlin, but also in London and New York. Lehar, after Johann Strauss, was the great master of the Viennese operetta, preeminent in a generation that included Oscar Straus, Leo Fall, Ralph Benatzky, Emmerich Kalman, Rudolf Friml and Sigmund Romberg.

If his music sounds less dated, today, than

theirs, it is simply because he was the more complete composer. They all wrote lovely melodies, and they scored well enough; but with Lehar, as one felt throughout a concert, offering a generous cross-section of his output, it was not so much a question of good tunes and competent workmanship as of unflagging melodic fertility, of fastidious harmonic procedure, of buoyant rhythms and of the most sensitive and perceptive orchestration.

In one respect, of course, Lehar's music cannot deny its age. The music itself is as fresh and delightful as ever, but the conventions which governed its form and many of its devices are not. The high-note endings of the arias and duets, for example, seem tediously athletic and hammy—as they are beginning to seem in opera, too—and the language of the texts, whether in German or in translation, is appalling.

Lehar worked closer to opera than did most other operetta composers after Johann Strauss. Indeed, his works were commonly given in opera houses, and their best singers were opera singers, excluding opera, has tended toward a less formal, less pretentious kind of singing, and its songs have been sung best by the new American type of popular singer.

Lehar's music was played idiomatically under the direction of Vilém Tausky, a nephew of Leo Fall, and the songs were sung very well by Elizabeth Harwood and Rowland Jones. The latter, particularly, had clearly studied the Tauber records; and if his singing hardly effaced one's memories of Tauber, it awakened them.

Tauber and Lehar both died, by appropriate coincidence, in 1948. It was not so much the end of an era as it was the end of a genre which, thanks to their genius, had outlived its era.

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## Classic Power Struggle Splits Board of IOS

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 5 (NYT).—A classic power struggle was under way as the chiefs of the International Organization of Securities (IOS) split over future policy objectives and the alliances to be made with outside interests at a marathon board meeting that was continuing through tonight.

## Heath Seeks 'Beneficial' EEC Terms

By Eric Pace

PARIS, May 5 (NYT).—Edward Heath, the British Conservative party leader, said in a speech here today that Britain should only join the Common Market "on terms which are clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term."

In his address, Mr. Heath took what was widely construed here as a tougher stand on the terms of eventual British entry than he and his fellow opposition party members have enunciated in the recent past.

The speech seemed intended largely to forestall criticism by the Labor government, which has tried to make political capital by accusing the Tories of being too eager to join the six-nation economic bloc.

Mr. Heath's 20-minute address was delivered at a joint luncheon of the British Chamber of Commerce in France and the French Chamber of Commerce in Britain.

He said, "It is not the future of Britain which is at stake. We are asking no favors as a nation. We are not seeking shelter in the community from the storms of the outside world. We have lived and thrived in that world among other nations for a good many centuries, and we can do so with equal success in the future."

British governments have long sought to join the Common Market, but were rebuffed for years by former President Charles de Gaulle.

Reading from his prepared text in English, Mr. Heath laid down his party's requirements for entry: "The six... must show themselves ready to allow Britain... to join the community on terms which are tolerable in the short term and clearly and visibly beneficial in the long term."

Confers with Pompidou  
PARIS, May 5 (Reuters).—Later today, Mr. Heath conferred with President Georges Pompidou on future European developments, including negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market.

Mr. Heath told reporters on leaving the Elysee Palace after his hour-long meeting with the President: "It has been an extremely valuable talk."

## Price of Gold Up 28 Cents, A '70 High

Anxiety Over Crises  
Said to Fuel Demand

LONDON, May 5 (UPI).—The free market price of gold climbed to its highest level of the year today. Sources said the Cambodian situation, Wall Street's weakness and Middle East worries probably triggered a sudden rush of buying.

The price at this morning's "fixing" jumped to \$36.19 an ounce, a leap of 28 cents an ounce from yesterday afternoon's "fixing." This afternoon the price rose another three cents to \$36.23 an ounce.

The morning "fixing" took 25 minutes to set the price—one of the longest on record, bullion sources said. The firms, which operate the gold market here, meet twice daily to "fix" guideline prices by matching buy and sell orders to arrive at a working price.

The price in Zurich opened today at \$36.05-18 an ounce but moved up to \$36.25-35 following the morning "fixing" here.

Some dealers here said the volume of trading today was "very large."

The official price of gold for trading between governments is set at \$35 an ounce.

No IMF Purchases  
WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund reported yesterday that it bought no gold from South Africa in April.

The reason was that the price of gold in the free market was above \$35 an ounce for the entire month, which meant that under the terms of its agreement with the IMF, South Africa was required to sell all its newly mined gold in the market.

The summary of transactions by the IMF said that in the first quarter of this year 49 member countries either used or received the Special Drawing Rights. Altogether \$300.5 million of SDRs were "spent" by 29 countries. Of this, \$152.9 million went to 20 recipient countries, including the United States, and the rest was used for making payments due to the IMF.

Mergers in EEC  
Urged for Major  
Electric Firms

BRUSSELS, May 5 (AP).—Worried by competition from U.S. manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment, the Common Market's Executive Commission today called for mergers of firms in the EEC.

The commission, which is the joint executive of the six members, said the governments should get together with one another and with producers of electric power to coordinate their purchasing policies.

The 25-page report to the Council of Ministers suggests that the ten major heavy electric firms in the Common Market should merge into two or three groups, since such groups have to be large to compete for contracts to build big modern installations.

Eventually, the commission suggests, cabinet ministers should get together to discuss negotiations among the private firms.

Pan Am Eyes Layoffs;  
'No '70 Dividend Seen

NEW YORK, May 5 (Reuters).—Additional layoffs may be "necessary" to put this company "back in the black," Pan American World Airways President Maj. Gen. Harry S. W. Wainwright told the annual meeting today.

He noted that 450 flight and ground personnel had already been furloughed. There is little likelihood that Pan Am will resume paying dividends in 1970, he added. The airline last week reported a first-quarter loss of \$20.09 million.

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BANKING WITH A DIFFERENCE

## More Effective Today Fed Lowers Margin Requirements

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board reduced the margin requirements on stock purchases from 80 to 65 percent, effective tomorrow.

The move means that stock buyers will have to make a cash payment of at least 65 percent of the purchase price of any stock they buy, rather than the 80 percent that has been required for the past two years.

The reduction brings the margin requirement to its lowest level in nearly seven years. The margin requirement has been 80 percent since June, 1963, at which time it was raised from 70 percent. The only time that the margin requirement has been as low as 65 percent in the past decade was during the period from July, 1962, to November, 1963, when it was 50 percent.

In announcing the reduction, the Fed made no mention of the recent sharp decline in stock prices nor of the appeals that have been made by securities industry leaders for a cut in margins.

The Fed announcement, instead, gave as the only reason for its action the recent decline in the amount of credit that is currently outstanding in the stock market. This is the only standard that the Securities Act of 1934 permits the Fed to consider in setting stock margin requirements.

Whether the reduction might stimulate an upturn in stock prices remained to be seen. The official Fed spokesman said today that

"so far as can be determined, there is no known correlation between the changes in margin requirements and stock prices."

The Fed said that it had acted because the amount of credit that has been extended by brokers to their margin customers has dropped from \$3.7 billion in June, 1968, to \$4.5 billion in March of this year, the latest month for which full figures are available.

The credit extended by banks for purchasing or carrying securities has declined from the peak \$2.8 billion that it reached last February to \$2.4 billion now, the Fed said.

The margin requirement for convertible bonds is also to be reduced, effective tomorrow, from 65 to 50 percent. Since these bonds represent something between an investment in stocks and an investment in bonds, and are therefore considered less speculative than stocks, the margin requirement covering them has been over the requirement for stocks.

The Fed's action came more than two months after Robert W. Haack, the president of the New York Stock Exchange, first asked the Fed to consider a margin cut.

That request was turned down, in part, because the Fed felt it could not defend a step that could increase the amount of credit that was tied up in stocks at a time when both home building and construction of state and local government facilities were being hurt by shortages of credit.

## Wall Street Decline Forces Collateral Call

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—The sharp decline in stock prices has forced banks and brokers to make an increasing number of margin calls on their customers, but forced sales of collateral to meet outstanding debts did not appear until yesterday—to have been a significant factor in the market break.

Major mutual funds had increased the tempo of their selling of stocks in order to build up their holdings of cash and government securities, but neither the funds nor their more speculative cousins—the hedge funds—appeared to be dumping stocks in the current market decline.

These conclusions emerged from a check with a cross section of bankers, brokers, and fund managers.

Some "Serious Problems"  
Chase Manhattan Bank and Bankers Trust Co. both had "fixing" tempo of margin calls, but few, if any, forced sales of collateral.

A senior officer of another major bank, who asked not to be identified, said that margin calls in his institution had increased sharply, and that some "serious problems" had developed with a few individual investors, who were not prepared to meet them.

To many analysts, however, the potential problem in the current market break did not lie in the regulated accounts that are subject to the margin requirement, but rather loans among the

billions of dollars of so-called "non-purpose" loans that are completely unregulated.

No one knows what the amounts of such loans are, because the Federal Reserve has not collected data on them since the late 1950s. But in a special survey taken subsequent to the 1962 market break, the Fed discovered that total loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than those to brokers, dealers or other banks) were \$10.9 billion on Sept. 25, 1962, at a time when the banks were reporting roughly \$1.9 billion in loans covered by the margin rules.

If the same ratio of more than 5 to 1 applies today, when loans for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities total more than \$4 billion, total loans secured by stocks and bonds could be over \$20 billion.

There are no firm rules governing the so-called "non-purpose" loans that are excluded from the margin rules (in other words loans not for the purposes of purchasing or carrying securities), but in general they have far less collateral behind them than the regulated loans, and thus are far more susceptible to margin calls.

Meanwhile, a sampling of mutual-fund managers showed a disposition to raise cash to take advantage of values that they believe will appear over the next several weeks and to hedge against the possibility that large numbers of investors will demand redemption of their shares.

The fund men insist, however, that redemptions are not yet a problem and that they can conduct their portfolio operations at present relatively free from this consideration.

## Stock Prices Tumble To August 1963 Level

By Varian G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—The worst bear market since the Jones industrial average throughout depression clawed its way today into the lowest territory since August, 1963, as prices on the New York Stock Exchange kept falling along a broad front.

"Our involvement in Cambodia—a problem we weren't even facing a week ago—suddenly has become the key to the stock market," declared one broker. In the same office, a salesman said: "How is business? Terrible!"

Brokers and investors alike kept watching the action of the Dow Jones industrial average throughout the course of another grueling session—and what they saw did nothing to calm jangled nerves.

The Dow indicator, almost even at noon during a faint-hearted try for a rally, worsened steadily during the afternoon to finish at 709.74 with a loss of 4.82.

Standard & Poor's 500 was off 0.77 at 76.80, a new low for this broad-based average. The NYSE index dropped 0.48 to 42.11.

It was a downward-dragging day on normal volume when American Telephone, the nation's most widely-held stock, closed at its lowest price since 1960. Telephone, No. 3 on the most active list, dropped 3/8 to 46 1/4.

Clamorous stocks and blue chips shared in the decline, although the drop in the Dow carried nothing of the shock of yesterday's 10-point tumble that had marked the biggest sell-off since the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963.

However, the persistent erosion in prices set the Dow back to a new low ground since the barometer finished with a reading of 708.89 on Aug. 9, 1963. It broke below the long-standing close of 711.49 set on the hectic day of the Kennedy assassination.

The market's action reflected the uncertainty stemming from the intensified war in Indochina, as well as the fog surrounding the domestic economy that is producing lower corporate earnings.

Volume on the NYSE, meanwhile, ran a routine 10.58 million shares. Only 311 issues posted gains, while 1,039 stocks moved downward.

A total of 496 issues—including many a blue-ribbon name—registered new 1970 lows. The only issue nothing a new high was the preferred stock of Gulf Mobile & Ohio Railroad, gaining 1 to 86 on a single trade of 100 shares.

Gold stocks, often regarded as a haven of strength during pronounced market weakness, provided the best group advances today. Dow Jones rose 2 to 55. Gains of better than a point each appeared in Homestake Mining, Campbell Edd Lake Mines and American-South African Investment.

Parke, Davis topped the active list as it fell 1 3/4 to 19 1/2 on turnover of 441,000 shares. Shares of the drug concern, which had reported lower first-quarter profits several weeks ago, sold at a new yearly low of 19 1/8—the price at which a huge block of 351,300 shares changed hands in the morning.

Friday June 5, 1970  
AMERICAN-STYLE  
GAMBLING  
TABLES  
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15 MINUTES FROM  
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AFCA  
watch it go

USM  
Year to Feb. 28  
Revenue (millions)... 429.7  
Profits (millions)... 18.6  
Per Share... 3.62

Cerro Corp.  
First Quarter  
Revenue (millions)... 125.0  
Profits (millions)... 3.4  
Per Share... 0.41

Liggett & Myers  
First Quarter  
Revenue (millions)... 158.9  
Profits (millions)... 5.95  
Per Share... 0.70

Chrysler sold 115,820 cars in April, compared with 129,283 a year ago. American Motors sold 20,574 cars in April, up slightly from the 21,200 sold a year ago.

General Motors sold 352,276 cars in April, down from 399,981 a year ago. Thus far this year, the domestic auto makers have sold 2,474,593 cars, down 1.1 percent from the number sold a year ago.

It marked the third straight month that domestic sales have improved since the bottom of 380,000 was reached in January.

Ford Motor Co. said it sold 193,284 cars last month, down from 203,869 in the same month a year ago.

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● EXPENDITURES: —in salaries;  
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BANKING WITH A DIFFERENCE

## Market Closings

Markets were closed in Amsterdam yesterday, in celebration of Liberation Day, and in Tokyo, marking Children's Day.

The first administration witness probably will be Carl J. Gilbert, the President's special representative for trade negotiations. He is

expected to emphasize his support for the administration bill and, if questioned, is likely to oppose legislated quotas on imports of textiles and shoes, as proposed by Rep. Wilbur Mills, D. Ark., and numerous other members of Congress.

However, an administration position is still being worked out. Rep. Mills himself said recently, "I have not despaired" of successful negotiations with Japan for voluntarily limiting exports of textiles to the United States.

The announcement by Rep. Mills said the hearings would cover the whole field of trade and tariffs, including such issues as the International Coffee Agreement, proposals to promote exports and proposed repeal of the provision of law exempting from duty U.S. components in goods assembled abroad.

Foreign incorporated firms enjoy a deferral of taxation until earnings are distributed to shareholders whereas U.S. corporations are taxed immediately on their overseas transactions.

Trade Policy Struggle  
WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The hearings next Monday are the first move in what could be a momentous struggle over the nation's trade policy.

The first administration witness probably will be Carl J. Gilbert, the President's special representative for trade negotiations. He is

Price May 4, 1970: U.S. 1.37.  
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INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chg
349 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
350 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
351 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
352 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
353 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
354 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
355 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
356 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
357 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
358 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8
359 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+1/8

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 5, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
3500 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3501 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3502 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3503 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3504 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3505 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3506 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3507 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3508 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3509 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10

## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on May 5, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
3510 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3511 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3512 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3513 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3514 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3515 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3516 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3517 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3518 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3519 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10

High	Low	Last	Chg
3520 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3521 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3522 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3523 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3524 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3525 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3526 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3527 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3528 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3529 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds, First High Low Last, Chg

(Continued from Page 8)

High	Low	Last	Chg
3530 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3531 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3532 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3533 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3534 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3535 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3536 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3537 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3538 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3539 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10

— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds, First High Low Last, Chg

High	Low	Last	Chg
3540 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3541 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3542 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3543 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3544 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3545 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3546 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3547 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3548 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3549 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10

— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds, First High Low Last, Chg

High	Low	Last	Chg
3550 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3551 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3552 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3553 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
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3556 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3557 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3558 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10
3559 Cynus B	3.40	3.50	+10

## Foreign Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Chg
Amsterdam	148.24	+0.21
Brussels	148.24	+0.21
London	148.24	+0.21
Paris	148.24	+0.21
Rome	148.24	+0.21
Stockholm	148.24	+0.21
Zurich	148.24	+0.21

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Index	Value	Chg
Amsterdam	148.24	+0.21
Brussels	148.24	+0.21
London	148.24	+0.21
Paris	148.24	+0.21
Rome	148.24	+0.21
Stockholm	148.24	+0.21
Zurich	148.24	+0.21

## Düsseldorf

Index	Value	Chg
Amsterdam	148.24	+0.21
Brussels	148.24	+0.21
London	148.24	+0.21
Paris	148.24	+0.21
Rome	148.24	+0.21
Stockholm	148.24	+0.21
Zurich	148.24	+0.21

## London

Index	Value	Chg
Amsterdam	148.24	+0.21
Brussels	148.24	+0.21
London	148.24	+0.21
Paris	148.24	+0.21
Rome	148.24	+0.21
Stockholm	148.24	+0.21
Zurich	148.24	+0.21

## Zurich

Index	Value	Chg
Amsterdam	148.24	+0.21
Brussels	148.24	+0.21
London	148.24	+0.21
Paris	148.24	+0.21
Rome	148.24	+0.21
Stockholm	148.24	+0.21
Zurich	148.24	+0.21

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## Investors Overseas Services Management Limited

189, rue de Lausanne,

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## Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual and a general meeting of the shareholders of Investors Overseas Services Management Limited (the "Company") will be held at the Hotel Intercontinental, chemin du Petit-Saconnex, Geneva, Switzerland on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1970 at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon (Geneva time) for the following purposes:

1. To receive the financial statement of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1969 and the reports of the directors and auditors thereon;
2. To elect directors;
3. To appoint auditors; and
4. To transact such further or other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Edward J. Conaghan, Jr., Secretary

A bearer of a share warrant for shares of the company is entitled in respect thereof to attend and vote in the capacity of a shareholder at the meeting if

- a) such bearer produces such share warrant at the meeting; or
- b) at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting, such bearer deposits with warrant with one of the depositaries named below and receives and produces at the meeting a certificate as to such deposit signed by such depositary. A bearer of a share warrant who receives such a certificate may also attend and vote by proxy at the meeting.

## Depositories

Banca Provinciale di Depositi e Sconti S.p.A., Via Verdi 3, Milano, Italy.

Investors Bank Luxembourg, 19 Rue Glaciere, Luxembourg.

Montreal Trust Company, 15 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

NV Slavenburg Bank, Kantoort Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 452 Amsterdam, Postbus 58, Holland.

Orbis Bank GmbH, Marstallstrasse 8, 8000 Munich 22, Germany.

Overseas Development Bank, 40 Rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Limited, Brewers' Hall, Aldermanbury Square, London E.C. 2, England.

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Herald Tribune

STAY	
<p><b>HOLLAND</b></p> <p><b>DES INDEES</b> 1st cl., in center (own). 51150. Cable: Ray Tel. 184345</p> <p><b>ROTTERDAM</b></p> <p>A. Completely renovated. High in C. 1042320 Telex: 215890. Pkg. fac. HOTEL. Hardest. City Center. Bar. Tel. Tel. 21523. Parking free</p> <p><b>IRAN</b></p> <p><b>TEHRAN</b></p>	<p><b>PORTUGAL</b></p> <p><b>ESTORIL</b></p> <p><b>VIRAMAR</b> 3rd cl. Cascais-Barqueiro loc. gan. pool. fine cook. Recd. 90 rms. LWSB 57</p> <p><b>FUNCHAL (Madeira)</b></p> <p><b>SEIO's</b> Orlage, tropical gardens. 3 pools (one heated), sea bathing, wai. fld. dancing night. loc. Free pool. Modern; Reidsaidat, <b>SANTA ISABEL</b>. Modern. All rms. w. bath. Full board all day. Bar, breakfast, pool. <b>SALVOZ</b>. Luxurious, air-cond. Xcel. serv. &amp; cuis. Gdn. 2 pools. Sailing, tennis, mini-golf.</p>

ANA - LAGOS (Algarve)  
HOTEL, loc. cl. near beach  
rest. bnite, wst. skt. WINTER  
res. 1/2 dble. SUMMER from 55.  
res. Res. Cble: ERANA-LISSON  
DR. ROCHA (Algarve)  
GARVE, luxe. Directly on shore.

YUGOSLAVIA (Croatia)

OPATIA  
AMBASSADOR, Deluxa, air-cond., Indoor  
buffet, pool, Soc. club, T. 11611, T. 214184



**PEANUTS**



## BLONDIE



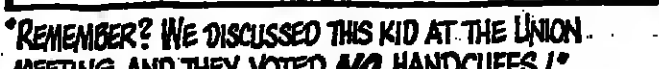
# BRIDGE

**—By Alan Truscott**

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

ABBA	LOPE	ECLA	
MAUD	AMEN	TAIW	
INTEGRANT	ORBI		
CATERANS	PARS		
ELEMI	ITASCA		
	GRAVEN	OTH	
SRI	REFERS	LOA	
PONTIFF	GALERI		
ALCA	LEGATE	YR	
REEL	EGGLES		
	PLATTE	SIMA	
PATTI	RESONAT		
URIAL	CINERARI		
STIOLE	INCH	RIL	
BONES	AGER	MA	

## DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE®**—that scrambled word game  
BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

**Answer: How women are after shopping spree—TIRED—AND SPENT**

# BOOKS

**FM EXPECTING TO LIVE  
QUITE SOON**

*By Paul West, Harper & Row. 244 pp. \$6.95.*

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

Joyce Carol Oates's non "Them," won the National Book Award this year. She wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of the Washington Post.

## 'Borstal Boy' Gets Drama Critics Award

## CROSSWORD

## CROSSWORD

— By Will Wen

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15				16			
17					18				19			
20						21						
	22				23	24			25			
26	27				28			29	30			
31					32						33	34
35												
36				37			38			39		
40					41		42			43		
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46	47	48	49				50			51		
52					53	54				55		56
57							58			59		
60										60		
61					62					63		
64												
					65					66		







